



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

ANNUAL REPORT 1983

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION
DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS
BOARD OF MEDIATION
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

Annual Report

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

1983



CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR
STATE OF MISSOURI



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR

(314) 751-4091

PAULA V. SMITH
DIRECTOR

December 15, 1983

The Honorable Christopher S. Bond
Governor of Missouri and
The Labor and Industrial Commission

Gentlemen:

Respectfully submitted is the Ninth Annual Report of the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations covering the fiscal year period ending June 30, 1983.

Fiscal year 1983 was one of challenge for the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. This challenge was intensified by high unemployment rates and the increasing need for employment and training services.

The newly-enacted Job Training Partnership Act will provide new opportunities to be of service to workers in Missouri who face hardship in a changing economy. We look forward to working with you in the implementation of this program and other services that promote individual economic stability and advancement.

It is hoped that this document will assist you as you consider the employment needs and economic problems of the citizens of Missouri.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Paula V. Smith", is written over the typed name and title.

Paula V. Smith
Director

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1983

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Labor and Industrial Relations Commission 1904 Missouri Blvd., P.O. Box 599
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
314-751-2461

Terry C. Allen Commission Chairman
Herbert L. Ford Member
William F. Ringer Member
Mary Lou Lanza Secretary

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations 421 E. Dunklin, P.O. Box 59
Jefferson City, Missouri 65104
314-751-4091

Paula V. Smith Director

DIVISIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Division of Workers' Compensation Richard R. Rousselot, Director
722 Jefferson Street, P.O. Box 58
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
314-751-4231

State Board of Mediation Mary L. Gant, Chairman
207 Adams Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
314-751-3614

Missouri Commission on the Status of Women Virginia West, Chairman
421 E. Dunklin, P.O. Box 59
Jefferson City, Missouri 65104
314-751-4091

Division of Labor Standards Walter Douglas, Director
1001 D Southwest Blvd., P.O. Box 449
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
314-751-3403

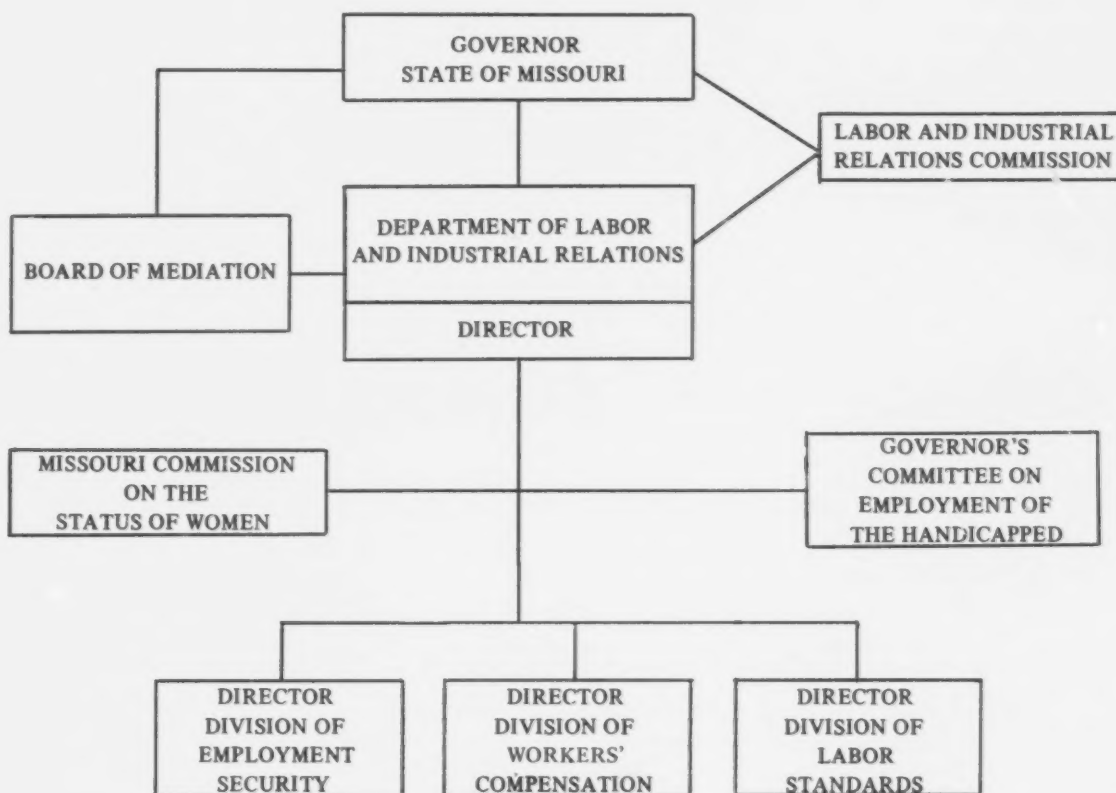
Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped Richard C. Powell, Executive Secretary
1904 Missouri Blvd., P.O. Box 1668
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
314-751-2600
1-800-392-8249
(Voice & TTY)

Division of Employment Security C. Bruce Cornett, Director
421 E. Dunklin, P.O. Box 59
Jefferson City, Missouri 65104
314-751-3215

CONTENTS

	Page
Department	
Labor and Industrial Relations Commission	1
Division of Workers' Compensation	2
Charts and Tables	4
State Board of Mediation	12
Cases	13
Missouri Commission on the Status of Women	17
Division of Labor Standards	17
Charts and Tables	18
Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped	23
Division of Employment Security	25
Job Service	27
Unemployment insurance	31
Charts and Tables	34

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



This Ninth Annual Report of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations sets forth the salient activities of the six agencies which the Department comprises.

The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is responsible for administering programs which (1) promote job placement, (2) provide an income contribution for workers to offset the loss of a job because of injury, (3) provide an income contribution for workers to offset the loss of a job because of layoff, (4) focus on the role of women in the work force, (5) resolve matters of majority representation and appropriate bargaining units, and the first steps in collective bargaining, (6) regulate wages for certain work in public works and construction and for women, and (7) assist in employment of the handicapped.

Individual economic stability and advancement is the primary goal of the department. Underlying the economic stability goal is the need to be responsive and fair to both employees and employers. The three-member Labor and Industrial Relations Commission serves as an appeals body, and makes decisions from appeals by interested parties concerning monetary awards arising out of the unemployment insurance and workers' compensation programs, and from determinations on the prevailing hourly rates of wages on public works and highway contracts.

The Unemployment Insurance Program, a unit of the Division of Employment Security, began in 1937, and a second unit, the state employment service (now Job Service) was first established in 1899 by the General Assembly and in 1933 was affiliated with the United States Employment Service. The Division of Workers' Compensation was formed in 1926, and the Division of Labor Standards has functioned under various titles since 1879. The Board of Mediation administers a law enacted in 1947, and the Commission on the Status of Women became statutory in 1967. The Committee on Employment of the Handicapped became statutory in September 1977.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

Pursuant to the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974, Revised Statutes of Missouri (1977 Supp.), Section 8.1 provides:

"There is hereby created a Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to be headed by a labor and industrial relations commission as provided by section 49, article IV, constitution of Missouri. All the powers, duties and functions of the industrial commission are transferred by type I transfer to the labor and industrial commission and the industrial commission is abolished. The commission shall nominate and the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the director of the department to be the chief administrative officer of the department."

The Labor and Industrial Relations Commission (hereinafter called "commission") is composed of three members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member of the commission who, by reason of his previous activities and interests and who is licensed to practice law in the State of Missouri, shall represent the public. Another member on account of his previous vocation, employment, affiliation or interests shall be classified as a representative of the employer. The remaining member on account of his previous vocation, employment, affiliation or interests shall be classified as a representative of the employee. A member of the commission is designated by the Governor as chairman. Historically, the representative of the public was always designated and confirmed as chairman of the commission and the present designee as chairman is also the public member designee of the commission.

Under the transfer of delegated legislative authority, the commission shall appoint a secretary who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The secretary shall be a citizen and a qualified voter of this state and shall have had at least five years' experience in business or public administration or office management. The secretary keeps full and true records of all proceedings of the commission and copies of all rules, regulations, decisions and orders made by the commission and is responsible to it for the safe custody and preservation of such records and documents. Under the direction of the commission, the secretary shall have general charge of its office, superintend its clerical business, and perform such other duties as the commission may prescribe.

DUTIES

In addition to the responsibility of the overall supervision and control of the department, which has for the most part been delegated by the commission to the director of the department for administrative purposes, the commission entertains in one

form or another all appeals from all decisions and awards in workers' compensation, unemployment compensation and prevailing wage cases at the highest administrative level. In connection with these appellate duties, the commission holds hearings and renders written opinions pursuant to the provisions of the Missouri Administrative Procedure Act which are, in turn, subject to review by the Supreme Court of Missouri and courts of lesser appellate jurisdiction.

The appellate workload carried out by the commission in fiscal years 1982 and 1983 is shown in the accompanying charts.

APPEALS TO THE LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY APPEALS

	1983	1982
Employee Benefit Appeals	6,162	5,267
Employer Contribution Appeals	48	56
Benefit Decisions Issued	1,160	753
Benefit Orders Issued	6,581	4,318
Contribution Decisions Issued	8	9
Contribution Orders Issued	45	41
Hearings and Oral Argument	18	18
Appeals to Circuit Court	175	107
Benefit Cases Pending June 30, 1983	578	1,957

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CASES

	1983	1982
Application for Review of Award of Administrative Law Judge	189	232
Application for Modification of Award of Administrative Law Judge	70	69
Applications for Approval of Settlements	42	50
Awards Issued	160	153
Orders Issued	159	200
Hearings, Oral Arguments and Evidence	75	56
Appeals to Circuit or Appellate Courts	69	80
Applications for Review on Hand June 30	31	43
Applications for Modifications Pending June 30	17	21
Cases Pending for Review June 30	20	35
Cases Pending for Oral Arguments June 30	23	33

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE SCOPE AND FUNCTION

The Division of Workers' Compensation is charged with the administration of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law which has been in effect since November 2, 1926, when it was approved by a vote of the people at a referendum. It has as its jurisdiction the entire state with a population of more than 4,900,000 and as its primary function the prompt and equitable adjudication of all cases of injury coming to its attention. In addition to the principal office, which is required to be in Jefferson City, this scope and function requires the use of branch offices for an efficient administration of the law in populous centers and those distant from the main office, and the use of traveling representatives who visit most of the counties outside of branch office jurisdictions.

The administrative officer of the Division is the director. He chooses the personnel, which, as far as practical, is bipartisan. He assigns the work and generally directs the affairs of the Division. He is assisted in those administrative duties in the branch offices by administrative law judges chosen to be in charge of those offices.

The hearing staff of the Division is currently made up of eighteen administrative law judges. Eight of them are assigned to St. Louis, four to Kansas City, one each to Springfield and vicinity, Cape Girardeau and vicinity, Joplin and vicinity, St. Joseph and vicinity, and two to Jefferson City to travel to other parts of the state not taken care of by branch offices.

The Division's Administrative organization is designed to promote the amicable adjustment of cases among the parties to the end that a minimum of formal litigation becomes necessary. By the use of carefully planned letters and by the scheduling of informal and pre-hearing (pre-trial) conferences where the parties meet under the guidance of a legal advisor or judge, injured workers, employers and insurers, and attorneys are given every opportunity to adjust their differences without formal hearings. If these efforts fail, however, formal litigation is initiated, begun by claimant's filing a claim for compensation or by the employer or insurer requesting a hearing.

WORK REVIEW REPORT REPORTS OF INJURIES

Work injuries reported in 1982 totaled 70,965.¹ Injuries in 1982 were less than those reported in the previous year by 9,207. The number of deaths reported in 1982 was 130 a decrease of 28 from the figure for 1981.

Table 1 gives the number of reported injuries year by year, since the workers' compensation law became effective November 2, 1926. The grand total through December 31, 1982 is 5,273,251.

1/ Includes injuries occurring in prior years but reported in 1982.

TABLE 1
REPORTS OF INJURIES BY YEARS REPORTED
1926-1982

1926	690	1955	89,436
1927	90,158	1956	90,853
1928	93,442	1957	82,342
1929	104,151	1958	73,405
1930	93,452	1959	81,230
1931	69,452	1960	80,256
1932	50,759	1961	76,079
1933	49,223	1962	78,599
1934	53,013	1963	81,035
1935	58,720	1964	87,443
1936	76,868	1965	89,285
1937	78,687	1966	99,167
1938	57,321	1967	100,635
1939	66,034	1968	105,632
1940	71,299	1969	104,635
1941	100,574	1970	105,481
1942	116,928	1971	101,155
1943	116,143	1972	106,579
1944	112,939	1973	113,992
1945	100,584	1974	119,848
1946	101,846	1975	112,530
1947	109,813	1976	121,580
1948	107,782	1977	131,127
1949	91,167	1978	140,762
1950	91,620	1979	157,158
1951	96,259	1980	143,329
1952	100,762	1981	80,172
1953	98,713	1982	70,965
1954	90,142		
TOTAL		5,273,251	

WORK VOLUME

There was a decrease in injury reports in 1982 and an increase in the number of formal claims filed. The ratio of claims filed to reports of injuries received during 1982 was 14 percent, up from 11 percent in 1981.

The work volume of the Division of Workers' Compensation for 1982 is indicated by these statistics:

Receipt and processing of 70,965 reports of injuries.

Filing and processing of 9,811 claims for compensation.

Setting of 25,620 cases for formal hearing.

Setting of 28,916 cases for pre-trial conferences.

Holding of 407 formal hearings.

Holding of 28,050 informal conferences.

Entering of 426 awards.

Approval of 14,332 compromise settlements.

Formal dismissal of 3,104 claims for compensation.

Filing of 96,149 forms of acceptances of law and withdrawals of acceptances and the processing for such forms.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE COVERAGE

There are two large categories of workers' compensation laws - compulsory and elective. The Missouri law was elective as to all, that is, any employee and any employer formerly could choose whether or not to work under its provisions. Some penalties attached to those automatically under the law who chose to reject it, but the right of election was nevertheless theirs. After August 13, 1974, only those employers with 5 or fewer employees may elect not to come under the Act unless engaged in a hazardous occupation.

Thus, many Missouri employers - and as a consequence their employees - are exempted from the operation of the workers' compensation law by reason of the number of workers in their employ by the filing of written acceptance of law by such employers, or by filing of memoranda of insurance coverage by carriers issuing policies of insurance to such exempted employers.

Effective August 13, 1974, the definition of major and minor employer was changed by the General Assembly to the effect that a major employer was one with more than five employees (formerly 7) regularly employed, and a minor employer one who has five or fewer (formerly 7) regularly employed.

During 1982 there were 96,065 filings of memorandum of insurance coverage (which form evidences initial insurance coverage, renewals, and/or cancellations of insurance).

SECOND INJURY FUND

The employment of the physically handicapped by Missouri employers without an undue liability burden was the aim of the adoption of the second injury fund provision of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law, which amendment to the law became effective July 7, 1943. Under the change, employees who suffered total and permanent disability as a result of a second injury were to receive the same compensation as they would have theretofore been entitled to, but the employer's liability for the second injury was limited to that injury, taken alone, and liability for the rest of the compounded disability became that of the second injury fund. This principle was extended further by an amendment to the law effective August 29, 1955, which provided that the second injury fund would be liable for excess compounded liability resulting from subsequent permanent partial disability.

The second injury fund is authorized by the provisions of Section 287.220 RSMo, as amended from time to time. It is financed as provided for by Section 287.710 (effective August 29, 1955) and 287.715 (effective August 29, 1959). Originally, the fund depended on contributions from employers and insurers found due in no-dependency death cases and in cases of loss of eyes and limbs. Under the provisions of Section 287.710 as revised in 1971, two-tenths of the three percent premium assessment collected each year is credited to the fund and under the provisions of Section 287.715 an assessment of one-half of one percent of total compensation (including medical) paid the previous calendar year by insurers and self-insurers is collected and credited to the fund.

During 1982 there was a total of 39 permanently and totally disabled workers receiving payments from the fund; during 1981 there were 34 on the roster. The total paid in this category for the year was \$125,592.10.

The liability of the fund for compounded permanent partial disability, the results of subsequent injuries, totaled \$1,989,798.32 in 1982, the payments going to 1,084 individuals.

Physical rehabilitation payments from the fund during 1982 totaled \$206,642.22 in 321 cases.

Total paid from the fund during 1982 for all benefits was \$2,344,978.26.

The total amount paid out of the fund from July 7, 1943, the date of its establishment, through December 31, 1982, was \$12,880,551.19.

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Physical rehabilitation of workers seriously injured in their employment is a provision of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law that became effective October 9, 1951. The amendment provides for the physical rehabilitation of the seriously injured worker at the expense of the employer and insurer, and the payment of additional benefits as prescribed by statutes from the second injury fund while he is actually receiving rehabilitation. This provision of the law is administered by the Division of Workers' Compensation.

The physical rehabilitation provision of the law has for its purpose the restoration of the seriously injured "as soon as possible and as nearly as possible to a condition of self-support and maintenance as an able-bodied workman...". This specialized medical attention may be provided only by doctors and hospitals certified by the Division of Workers' Compensation, after inspection, to be duly qualified under the provisions of the law and the rules of the Division, if the injured worker is to receive the additional benefits from the second injury fund.

The period of rehabilitation is limited to 20 weeks, unless by special order the Division finds it should be extended.

The plan calls for agreement of the parties as to physical rehabilitation, but if there is a dispute either the employee or the employer may make application for an order for rehabilitation and be heard within ten days. An order either granting or denying the application must be made within ten days, and appeal from the decision of the Division may be taken to the courts as in other workers' compensation matters.

During 1982 the Division approved agreements in 296 physical rehabilitation cases (making a total of 4,573 since the effective date of the rehabilitation amendment to the law). As of January 1, 1982, the Division had 97 certified facilities. During the year 3 facilities were added and 1 was revoked, leaving a total of 99 on the roster as of December 31, 1982.

SELF-INSURANCE

The Missouri Workers' Compensation Law provides that an employer "may himself carry the whole or any part of such (compensation) liability without insurance upon satisfying the Division of his ability so to do," subject to rules and regulations effective January 1, 1954, as amended.

During December of 1981 the self-insurers of Missouri had a total of 284,438 employees at a monthly payroll of \$590,495,919.43, while during December of 1980 the number of employees was 279,066 at a monthly payroll of \$781,646,004.19.

On December 1, 1981 there were 279 qualified self-insurers, and on December 1, 1982 there were 269. During the period from November 30, 1981 to December 1, 1982, 36 self-insurers withdrew their authority, and 26 were granted privilege to operate as self-insurers.

During the period from November 30, 1981 to December 1, 1982, 19 applications for authority to self-insure were received, with an aggregate remittance of \$1,950.00; 16 of these requests were granted, 2 were retired for failure to complete, and 1 was pending consideration.

The Missouri Workers' Compensation Law provides for a group of private employers in the same industry, or bona fide members of an association or organization that has been in existence for at least eight years, or public employers of the same type of unit to become self-insurers, subject to rules and regulations effective July 1, 1982.

On December 1, 1982 there were 2 qualified group self-insurers with a total of 100 members.

CRIME VICTIMS

The Division is also responsible for the administration of the Crime Victims' Law. This legislation was enacted to assist victims who suffer actual bodily harm as a direct result of the crime.

On October 1, 1981, the courts of Missouri began entering judgements of \$26.00 against all defendants who were given sentence of imprisonment or placed on parole after an

adjudication of guilty or after imposition of sentence. There is now \$569,622.75 in the fund.

Orders for payment shall be made only as to personal injuries or death resulting from the crimes occurring on or after July 1, 1982. The rest of the Crime Victims' Law became effective on January 1, 1983.

The victim must be a resident of this state and the crime must have occurred in Missouri. He should report the crime within 48 hours but has up to one year to file a claim or 90 days after the death of the victim.

The victim must have an out-of-pocket loss of at least \$200 or must have lost two continuous weeks of earnings or support. There is also a \$200 deductible.

Persons ineligible include offenders, their accomplices, family and persons living with them or maintaining sexual relations with them.

During the past year out of 195 claims filed, 10 were paid totaling \$30,894.95, forty-nine were denied, with 136 still pending.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

The Division receives no money from the state's general revenue. Cost of administration of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law are paid from the Workers' Compensation Fund. The Fund is maintained through payments of annual three percent charge on net compensation insurance premiums and on hypothetical premiums of self-insurers (less two-tenths).

TABLE 2
STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR 1982

MONTH	TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICE	EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT
January	\$225,023.19	\$187,621.77	\$37,401.42
February	200,602.25	186,521.00	14,081.25
March	207,705.35	184,684.49	23,020.86
April	214,577.70	185,662.03	28,915.67
May	208,921.18	187,702.14	21,219.04
June	215,242.21	190,365.54	24,876.67
July	211,695.42	196,926.34	14,769.08
August	223,663.50	194,289.95	29,373.55
September	206,905.53	194,568.60	12,336.92
October	238,583.14	195,106.34	43,476.80
November	221,129.82	195,505.03	25,624.79
December	215,526.60	193,184.84	22,341.76
TOTAL	2,589,575.88	2,292,138.07	297,437.81

STATISTICAL REPORT

PART I STATISTICS ON 1982 CASES

TABLE 1
INCIDENCE FREQUENCY BY AGE

Under 21	6,430	30-34	8,519	45-49	4,232	60-64	1,981
21-24	9,689	35-39	6,643	50-54	3,942	65 and over	529
25-29	10,921	40-44	5,326	55-59	3,290	Unknown	4,797

TABLE 2
COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY FOR ALL INCIDENCES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1982
(As of July 1, 1983)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	61,501	\$19,011,394.31	\$14,499,786.94	\$33,511,181.25
*Temp. Total Disability	57,267	6,132,838.57	9,068,598.75	15,201,437.32
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	4,162	12,645,355.76	5,399,676.33	18,045,032.09
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	72	233,199.98	31,511.86	264,711.84
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	2,338	309,350.17	314,626.48	623,976.65
*Temp. Total Disability	2,276	135,911.12	279,729.46	415,640.58
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	47	145,687.05	34,688.27	180,375.32
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	15	27,752.00	208.75	27,960.75
Records Unknown	2,460	75,793.51	126,299.79	202,093.30
TOTAL	66,299	19,396,537.99	14,940,713.21	34,337,251.20

*Includes all cases where any medical whatever was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 3
1977 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1983)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	124,772	\$51,328,632.20	\$24,711,062.46	\$76,039,694.66
*Temp. Total Disability	110,926	5,534,042.90	8,389,199.28	13,923,242.18
Temp. Partial Disability	1	428.80	305.80	734.60
Perm. Partial Disability	13,702	44,372,991.19	16,215,422.11	60,588,413.30
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	143	1,421,169.31	106,135.27	1,527,304.58
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	3,245	958,664.54	507,499.41	1,466,163.95
*Temp. Total Disability	3,034	88,809.81	155,204.18	244,013.99
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	207	849,563.49	352,295.23	1,201,858.72
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	4	20,291.24	0.00	20,291.24
Records Unknown	4,627	464,903.64	254,343.57	719,247.21
TOTAL	132,644	52,752,200.38	25,472,905.44	78,225,105.82

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 4
1978 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1983)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	132,584	\$57,305,986.10	\$29,193,601.81	\$86,499,587.91
*Temp. Total Disability	117,753	6,329,004.80	9,775,953.84	16,104,958.64
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	14,708	49,870,631.52	19,288,582.45	69,159,213.97
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	123	1,106,349.78	129,065.52	1,235,415.30
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	5,238	1,158,761.15	542,007.96	1,700,769.11
*Temp. Total Disability	5,023	138,198.34	336,184.78	474,383.12
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	187	792,385.90	179,109.84	971,495.74
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	28	228,176.91	26,713.34	254,890.25
Records Unknown	4,973	675,799.61	306,050.32	981,849.93
TOTAL	142,795	59,140,546.86	30,041,660.09	89,182,206.95

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 5
1979 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENTS
(Revised to July 1, 1983)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	147,398	\$64,341,173.21	\$35,017,735.15	\$99,358,908.36
*Temp. Total Disability	131,694	6,558,262.52	11,523,058.38	18,081,320.90
Temp. Partial Disability	4	1,350.00	651.40	2,001.40
Perm. Partial Disability	15,579	57,021,160.39	23,296,585.50	80,317,745.89
Perm. Total Disability	2	100,046.39	100,048.09	200,094.48
**Death	119	660,353.91	97,391.78	757,745.69
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	6,419	1,190,939.42	644,228.81	1,835,168.23
*Temp. Total Disability	6,160	151,859.87	418,840.11	570,699.98
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	242	966,912.88	225,376.70	1,192,289.58
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	17	72,166.67	12.00	72,178.67
Records Unknown	4,476	360,281.16	209,983.04	570,264.20
TOTAL	158,293	65,892,393.79	35,871,947.00	101,764,340.79

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 6
1980 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENTS
(Revised to July 1, 1983)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	123,665	\$56,849,668.12	\$31,981,827.85	\$88,831,495.97
*Temp. Total Disability	109,666	5,862,611.43	10,914,810.54	16,777,421.97
Temp. Partial Disability	3	94,185.71	6,490.01	100,675.72
Perm. Partial Disability	13,907	50,508,342.49	20,993,115.41	71,501,457.90
Perm. Total Disability	3	91,151.17	1,767.41	92,918.58
**Death	86	293,377.32	65,644.48	359,021.80
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	5,812	813,080.77	619,268.52	1,432,349.29
*Temp. Total Disability	5,621	167,074.58	437,177.43	604,252.01
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	177	579,356.56	182,091.09	761,447.65
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	14	66,649.63	0.00	66,649.63
Records Unknown	3,549	182,023.82	166,055.10	348,078.92
TOTAL	133,026	57,844,772.71	32,767,151.47	90,611,924.18

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 7
1981 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENTS
(Revised to July 1, 1983)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	70,403	\$46,856,350.48	\$26,331,595.91	\$73,187,946.39
*Temp. Total Disability	59,780	6,524,639.52	9,238,948.87	15,763,588.39
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	10,527	39,470,461.19	17,033,771.36	56,504,232.55
Perm. Total Disability	1	99,999.99	32,981.35	132,981.34
**Death	95	761,249.78	25,894.33	787,144.11
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	2,547	609,065.49	469,414.02	1,078,479.51
*Temp. Total Disability	2,415	144,958.27	269,322.71	414,280.98
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	117	460,107.22	200,091.31	660,198.53
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	15	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Records Unknown	3,197	354,398.68	239,966.36	594,365.04
TOTAL	76,147	47,819,814.65	27,040,976.29	74,860,790.94

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

PART II

WORK INJURY ANALYSIS

TABLE 1: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY SEVERITY FOR 1982

INDUSTRY	FATALITIES	DISABLING CASES	MEDICAL TREATMENT AND FIRST AID	OTHERS	TOTAL
Agriculture	1	329	270	19	619
Mining	1	180	478	15	674
Contract Construction	15	2,324	2,675	129	5,143
Manufacturing	19	8,781	11,513	660	20,973
Transportation	22	3,723	2,949	288	6,982
Trade	12	6,445	8,135	487	15,079
Finance, Insurance Real Estate	1	548	670	48	1,267
Services	14	5,727	5,343	462	11,546
Government	2	1,864	1,509	81	3,456
Others	0	48	241	271	560
Total	87	29,969	33,783	2,460	66,299

TABLE 2: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY TYPE FOR 1982¹

INDUSTRY	A-T	B-T	C-T	D-T	E-T	F-T	G-T	H-T	OTHERS	UNCLAS- SIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	212	100	67	87	7	37	1	8	86	14	619
Mining	240	76	51	62	40	57	1	15	109	23	674
Contract Const.	1,606	849	324	602	127	165	7	67	1,224	172	5,143
Manufacturing	7,124	2,074	2,452	3,580	526	895	23	160	3,103	1,036	20,973
Transportation	1,768	1,278	490	1,222	73	246	15	517	1,057	316	6,982
Trade	5,334	2,356	1,157	2,461	727	399	26	281	1,821	517	15,079
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	366	302	88	195	30	48	1	48	136	53	1,267
Services	3,345	2,369	745	2,493	242	443	20	217	1,224	448	11,546
Government	990	712	216	412	92	186	7	262	465	114	3,456
Others	35	12	9	21	0	2	0	1	12	468	560
Total	21,020	10,128	5,599	11,135	1,864	2,478	101	1,576	9,237	3,161	66,299

1/ The Accident type classification identifies the event which directly resulted in injury:

A-T Struck against or by	D-T Overexertion or strain	G-T Electric Current
B-T Fall or slip	E-T Temperature extremes	H-T Motor vehicle accident
C-T Caught in, under or between	F-T Inhalation, ingestion, absorption	

TABLE 3: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY SOURCE FOR 1982¹

INDUSTRY	A-S	B-S	C-S	D-S	E-S	F-S	G-S	H-S	I-S	OTHER	UNCLAS- SIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	38	70	41	74	25	43	39	58	37	194	0	619
Mining	24	45	45	58	35	45	26	147	7	242	0	674
Contract Const.	136	409	338	699	141	175	198	1,192	236	1,619	0	5,143
Manufacturing	2,086	1,696	1,339	1,651	861	921	2,096	3,804	784	5,735	0	20,973
Transportation	116	271	662	1,024	142	1,244	835	716	179	1,793	0	6,982
Trade	1,019	1,275	925	1,968	554	1,098	1,957	1,565	444	4,274	0	15,079
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	56	70	85	278	42	93	88	89	24	442	0	1,267
Services	384	487	764	2,121	416	569	675	742	119	5,269	0	11,546
Government	102	191	307	624	77	465	148	250	86	1,206	0	3,456
Others	7	7	6	11	2	3	14	23	1	22	464	560
Total	3,968	4,521	4,512	8,508	2,295	4,656	6,076	8,586	1,917	20,796	464	66,299

1/ The source of injury classification identifies object, substance, exposure or bodily motion which directly produced or inflicted the injury:

A-S Machines	D-S Working surfaces	G-S Boxes, Barrels, Containers, Packages (Empty or full)
B-S Hand tools	E-S Chemicals, heat, heating equip.	H-S Metal items
C-S Bodily motion	F-S Vehicle	I-S Wood items

TABLE 4: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY NATURE FOR 1982¹

INDUSTRY	A-N	B-N	C-N	D-N	E-N	F-N	G-N	H-N	OTHER INJURY	OTHER ILLNESS	UNCLAS-SIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	5	169	146	73	58	10	30	47	25	9	47	619
Mining	2	162	124	108	59	36	47	55	19	5	57	674
Contract Const.	19	1,342	975	544	595	126	121	845	157	30	389	5,143
Manufacturing	150	6,163	4,957	3,187	1,366	521	639	1,648	494	306	1,542	20,973
Transportation	17	2,779	895	1,140	555	71	195	350	251	62	667	6,982
Trade	60	4,618	3,641	2,110	1,061	717	265	820	390	98	1,299	15,079
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	3	420	219	182	108	28	29	57	58	8	155	1,267
Services	30	4,456	1,673	1,794	838	238	274	541	448	82	1,172	11,546
Government	10	1,199	469	521	318	74	165	173	138	40	349	3,456
Others	1	31	20	10	11	0	1	7	3	1	475	560
Total	297	21,339	13,119	9,669	4,969	1,821	1,766	4,543	1,983	641	6,152	66,299

1/ The nature of injury classification identifies the injury in terms of its principal physical characteristics.

A-N Amputation or Enucleation

E-N Fracture

B-N Strain, Sprain, Dislocation or Hernia

F-N Burn or Scald

C-N Cut, Laceration, Puncture

G-N Dermatitis, Poisoning, Pneumoconiosis, Radiation Effects

D-N Contusion, Crushing, Bruise

H-N Scratches, Abrasions

TABLE 5: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY AFFECTED PART FOR 1982¹

INDUSTRY	A-P	B-P	C-P	D-P	E-P	F-P	G-P	OTHER	UNCLAS-SIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	37	50	89	94	48	88	138	61	14	619
Mining	65	62	96	87	56	84	134	77	13	674
Contract Const.	325	941	650	655	404	665	987	399	117	5,143
Manufacturing	1,041	1,798	3,856	4,797	1,764	2,916	3,061	1,274	466	20,973
Transportation	487	356	828	649	814	1,245	1,467	916	220	6,982
Trade	935	916	2,428	3,041	1,293	2,283	2,657	1,169	357	15,079
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	75	68	192	170	114	188	252	165	43	1,267
Services	858	502	1,519	1,369	1,128	2,225	2,194	1,277	474	11,546
Government	262	169	412	324	368	480	815	567	59	3,456
Others	4	8	13	21	7	16	15	9	467	560
Total	4,089	4,870	10,083	11,207	5,996	10,190	11,720	5,914	2,230	66,299

1/ The classification identifies the part of body directly affected:

A-P Head, Neck

D-P Finger(s)

F-P Back

B-P Eye(s)

E-P Trunk

G-P Lower extremities

C-P Upper Extremities

TABLE 6A
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1982

TYPE OF INJURY ¹	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	66,299	\$19,396,537.99	\$14,940,713.21	\$34,337,251.20
A-T	21,020	3,828,699.85	3,594,645.91	7,423,345.76
B-T	10,127	4,431,757.42	2,912,115.30	7,343,872.72
C-T	5,599	2,141,056.51	1,281,961.23	3,423,017.74
D-T	11,135	3,730,444.13	3,268,359.96	6,998,804.09
E-T	1,864	326,533.91	401,528.16	728,062.07
F-T	2,478	194,701.06	305,178.51	499,879.57
G-T	101	31,303.71	43,693.91	74,997.62
H-T	1,576	1,299,084.16	709,864.11	2,008,948.27
Other	12,399	3,412,957.24	2,423,366.12	5,836,323.36

1/ See Table 2 for Type of Injury Classification

TABLE 6B
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1982

SOURCE OF INJURY ¹	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	66,299	\$19,396,537.99	\$14,940,713.21	\$34,337,251.20
A-S	3,968	1,499,561.26	1,000,544.66	2,500,105.92
B-S	4,521	805,779.80	765,950.96	1,571,730.76
C-S	4,512	1,597,380.62	1,246,281.19	2,843,661.81
D-S	8,508	3,911,657.02	2,532,012.57	6,443,669.59
E-S	2,295	298,775.78	363,296.98	662,072.76
F-S	4,656	2,262,417.63	1,441,072.75	3,703,490.38
G-S	6,076	1,654,758.90	1,451,811.03	3,106,569.93
H-S	8,586	1,608,648.85	1,582,399.22	3,191,048.07
I-S	1,917	469,493.25	398,852.59	868,345.84
Other	21,260	5,283,064.88	4,158,491.26	9,446,556.14

1/ See Table 3 for Source of Injury Classification.

TABLE 6C
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1982

TYPE OF INJURY ¹	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	66,299	\$19,396,537.99	\$14,940,713.21	\$34,337,251.20
A-N	297	614,299.13	227,464.03	841,763.16
B-N	21,339	7,340,186.88	5,989,194.24	13,329,381.12
C-N	13,119	2,078,075.78	2,151,009.47	4,229,085.25
D-N	9,669	1,980,764.84	1,698,993.79	3,679,758.63
E-N	4,969	3,219,119.87	1,753,793.64	4,972,913.51
F-N	1,821	323,675.07	398,530.47	722,205.54
G-N	1,766	126,880.20	216,034.54	342,914.74
H-N	4,543	218,253.21	406,924.21	625,177.42
Other	8,776	3,495,283.01	2,098,768.82	5,594,051.83

1/ See Table 4 for Nature of Injury Classification.

TABLE 6D
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1982

BODY PART ¹	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	66,299	\$19,396,537.99	\$14,940,713.21	\$34,337,251.20
A-P	4,089	601,762.12	845,940.98	1,447,703.10
B-P	4,870	229,956.55	431,204.15	661,160.70
C-P	10,083	2,653,120.74	1,733,860.26	4,386,981.00
D-P	11,207	2,783,820.86	1,984,594.90	4,768,415.76
E-P	5,996	2,191,779.30	2,181,564.74	4,373,344.04
F-P	10,190	3,772,241.17	2,808,652.07	6,580,893.24
G-P	11,720	3,680,941.28	2,754,210.22	6,435,151.50
Other	8,144	3,482,915.97	2,200,685.89	5,683,601.86

1/ See Table 5 for Part of Body Classification.

TABLE 7
TYPE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1982

TYPE OF CASE ¹	A-T	B-T	C-T	D-T	E-T	F-T	G-T	H-T	OTHER	UNCLAS- SIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	19,566	9,275	4,886	10,208	1,735	2,410	93	1,354	1,286	8,730	59,543
Permanent Partial	1,364	748	699	451	120	37	7	155	332	296	4,209
Fatalities	8	11	2	2	1	5	1	34	7	16	87
Others	82	93	12	474	8	26	0	33	1,536	196	2,460
Total	21,020	10,127	5,599	11,135	1,864	2,478	101	1,576	3,161	9,238	66,299

^{1/} See Table 2 for Type of Injury Classification.

TABLE 8
SOURCE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1982

SOURCE OF INJURY ¹	A-S	B-S	C-S	D-S	E-S	F-S	G-S	H-S	I-S	OTHER	UNCLAS- SIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	3,466	4,190	4,133	7,759	2,192	4,178	5,551	8,078	1,796	18,200	0	59,543
Permanent Partial	485	306	221	663	84	382	312	447	90	1,023	196	4,209
Fatalities	0	0	1	10	4	37	1	5	0	29	0	87
Others	17	25	157	76	15	59	212	56	31	1,544	268	2,460
Total	3,968	4,521	4,512	8,508	2,295	4,656	6,076	8,586	1,917	20,796	464	66,299

^{1/} See Table 3 for Source of Injury Classification.

TABLE 9
NATURE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1982

NATURE OF INJURY ¹	A-N	B-N	C-N	D-N	E-N	F-N	G-N	H-N	OTHER INJURY	OTHER ILLNESS	UNCLAS- SIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	138	19,653	12,304	9,191	3,942	1,691	1,725	4,491	1,815	551	4,042	59,543
Permanent Partial	158	1,008	768	422	986	121	18	42	105	29	552	4,209
Fatalities	0	0	8	5	0	2	4	0	32	11	25	87
Others	1	678	39	51	41	7	19	10	31	50	1,533	2,460
Total	297	21,339	13,119	9,669	4,969	1,821	1,766	4,543	1,983	641	6,152	66,299

^{1/} See Table 4 for Nature of Injury Classification.

TABLE 10
PART OF BODY AFFECTED BY TYPE FOR 1982

PART OF BODY ¹	A-P	B-P	C-P	D-P	E-P	F-P	G-P	OTHER	UNCLAS- SIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	3,500	4,830	9,428	10,068	5,545	9,310	10,978	5,376	508	59,543
Permanent Partial	522	36	570	1,109	259	475	643	325	270	4,209
Fatalities	8	0	0	0	2	1	1	70	5	87
Others	59	4	85	30	190	404	98	143	1,447	2,460
Total	4,089	4,870	10,083	11,207	5,996	10,190	11,720	5,914	2,230	66,299

^{1/} See Table 5 for Part of Body Classification.

TABLE 11
COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY BY COUNTY FOR 1982

County	Temporary Total	Permanent Partial	Fatalities	Other	County	Temporary Total	Permanent Partial	Fatalities	Other
Adair	\$ 64,047.53	\$ 28,014.35	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	Livingston	\$ 56,052.65	\$ 22,721.89	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Andrew	11,591.74	4,547.10	0.00	0.00	McDonald	61,141.81	24,776.74	0.00	0.00
Atchison	26,061.48	58,707.11	0.00	0.00	Macon	27,001.87	28,962.14	0.00	460.57
Audrain	110,976.98	51,146.91	15,186.60	0.00	Madison	20,182.81	13,545.46	0.00	0.00
Barry	66,419.03	29,374.91	0.00	0.00	Maries	3,747.01	4,837.50	0.00	0.00
Barton	29,738.82	51,543.32	0.00	0.00	Marion	80,607.59	44,976.75	0.00	65.00
Bates	39,802.31	43,206.31	0.00	0.00	Mercer	4,493.61	6,214.42	0.00	0.00
Benton	6,211.10	3,795.39	0.00	0.00	Miller	32,202.97	20,752.98	0.00	0.00
Bollinger	8,615.07	521.00	0.00	0.00	Mississippi	25,599.16	44,695.15	0.00	3,016.00
Boone	277,485.42	171,898.66	0.00	4,159.60	Moniteau	20,443.95	1,533.40	0.00	0.00
Buchanan	386,668.46	604,834.93	0.00	4,131.80	Monroe	22,812.61	12,576.81	0.00	0.00
Butler	81,735.36	121,295.20	0.00	30.00	Montgomery	23,037.08	15,203.61	0.00	0.00
Caldwell	15,402.15	11,475.28	3,200.00	0.00	Morgan	19,761.62	15,816.57	0.00	145.00
Callaway	125,437.09	123,096.14	0.00	130.00	New Madrid	114,005.33	149,188.81	212,908.52	0.00
Camden	78,504.79	77,356.30	0.00	0.00	Newton	114,721.58	52,832.00	0.00	897.64
Cape Girardeau	160,173.24	142,041.12	0.00	0.00	Nodaway	46,628.07	33,185.44	0.00	0.00
Carroll	22,925.55	32,619.43	2,000.00	0.00	Oregon	10,952.15	4,362.48	0.00	0.00
Carter	21,621.07	44,743.46	0.00	0.00	Osage	41,959.08	22,424.87	0.00	0.00
Cass	44,484.78	66,369.64	1,856.57	503.91	Ozark	5,142.38	17,173.88	0.00	0.00
Cedar	21,266.91	6,453.40	0.00	0.00	Pemiscot	51,614.88	100,137.84	0.00	0.00
Chariton	15,828.48	7,602.32	0.00	193.00	Perry	62,142.17	50,656.24	0.00	0.00
Christian	18,223.35	36,258.31	0.00	0.00	Pettis	81,829.60	180,431.56	0.00	15.00
Clark	10,867.67	7,766.73	0.00	0.00	Phelps	60,998.64	77,662.36	0.00	40.00
Clay	450,746.04	907,078.63	2,000.00	4,565.83	Pike	44,883.59	38,152.90	2,000.00	0.00
Clinton	19,011.31	17,037.80	0.00	410.00	Platte	106,941.45	80,095.76	0.00	40.00
Cole	119,275.67	55,305.89	0.00	401.38	Polk	21,174.10	38,002.50	0.00	0.00
Cooper	35,736.61	46,973.04	0.00	0.00	Pulaski	42,145.80	32,427.07	0.00	281.00
Crawford	34,538.30	20,189.05	1,193.15	0.00	Putnam	12,368.07	29,282.95	0.00	0.00
Dade	5,148.28	17,058.70	0.00	0.00	Ralls	9,314.89	24,713.48	0.00	0.00
Dallas	17,499.82	19,623.10	0.00	0.00	Randolph	91,523.62	114,059.30	0.00	30.00
Daviess	15,560.32	2,515.13	0.00	0.00	Ray	23,561.13	29,753.91	0.00	0.00
DeKalb	9,730.35	15,284.77	0.00	0.00	Reynolds	61,076.33	38,443.02	2,000.00	0.00
Dent	31,622.35	22,384.20	0.00	0.00	Ripley	25,034.55	13,289.91	0.00	0.00
Douglas	18,088.30	725.00	0.00	0.00	St. Charles	296,605.84	176,409.74	0.00	790.05
Dunklin	121,893.08	32,374.94	0.00	0.00	St. Clair	8,051.99	25,890.42	0.00	0.00
Franklin	267,627.14	115,861.96	0.00	0.00	Ste. Genevieve	45,870.13	31,039.56	0.00	0.00
Gasconade	29,672.23	27,981.90	0.00	0.00	St. Francois	116,189.84	56,846.35	0.00	50.00
Gentry	11,042.33	20,649.13	0.00	0.00	St. Louis City	1,399,721.86	1,526,498.94	12,000.00	10,563.02
Greene	595,515.31	719,407.05	2,000.00	1,419.90	St. Louis County	3,489,437.46	3,334,355.64	29,960.75	13,951.02
Grundy	25,832.54	46,880.71	0.00	75.00	Saline	367,366.03	237,273.44	0.00	345.69
Harrison	8,666.86	7,428.68	0.00	0.00	Schuyler	8,850.36	445.29	0.00	0.00
Henry	48,871.44	55,735.03	0.00	62.00	Scotland	13,582.64	2,611.27	0.00	0.00
Hickory	3,448.47	4,092.91	0.00	0.00	Scott	118,014.64	130,469.21	0.00	261.56
Holt	15,989.07	16,472.49	0.00	0.00	Shannon	18,183.65	14,399.27	0.00	0.00
Howard	12,785.45	62,972.69	0.00	0.00	Shelby	7,943.39	777.52	0.00	0.00
Howell	81,003.84	47,053.10	0.00	450.00	Stoddard	41,573.83	97,821.41	0.00	0.00
Iron	31,922.92	62,863.58	0.00	0.00	Stone	22,268.36	11,810.92	0.00	0.00
Jackson	2,379,879.36	3,749,882.24	2,367.00	2,044.99	Sullivan	30,180.96	8,344.86	0.00	0.00
Jasper	365,249.35	287,500.73	0.00	646.57	Taney	65,305.21	79,500.71	0.00	0.00
Jefferson	224,887.37	147,549.03	0.00	2,328.35	Texas	45,951.92	7,771.48	0.00	190.21
Johnson	37,167.75	19,717.56	0.00	0.00	Vernon	36,371.19	26,532.63	0.00	0.00
Knox	7,023.87	14,185.43	0.00	0.00	Warren	55,248.70	42,532.74	0.00	0.00
Laclede	54,911.96	80,184.77	0.00	0.00	Washington	22,386.02	29,981.25	0.00	0.00
Lafayette	80,097.57	101,652.86	0.00	613.63	Wayne	10,068.13	18,822.11	0.00	0.00
Lawrence	67,435.61	110,817.53	0.00	0.00	Webster	28,556.42	13,765.71	0.00	0.00
Lewis	21,720.89	13,378.22	0.00	0.00	Worth	2,241.44	2,273.73	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	24,244.33	49,062.35	2,000.00	0.00	Wright	50,342.97	20,465.14	0.00	0.00
Linn	36,421.00	76,744.55	0.00	0.00	Out-of-State	937,305.30	2,226,586.30	2,000.00	148,785.58
					Total	\$15,617,077.90	\$18,225,407.41	\$292,672.59	\$202,093.30

TABLE 12
COST BY INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF DISABILITY FOR 1982

INDUSTRY	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL	INDUSTRY	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
Agriculture	\$ 214,951.71	\$ 186,270.84	\$ 401,222.55	Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	\$ 391,663.60	\$ 338,659.70	\$ 730,323.30
TT	64,155.43	104,443.38	168,598.81	TT	88,532.02	203,827.21	292,359.23
PP	149,785.14	78,996.21	228,781.35	PP	277,329.87	134,518.74	411,848.61
Other	1,011.14	2,831.35	3,842.39	Other	25,801.71	313.75	26,115.46
Mining	132,414.96	140,368.41	272,783.37	Services	3,020,762.32	2,532,583.65	5,553,345.97
TT	38,764.73	88,703.40	127,468.13	TT	1,027,294.43	1,595,396.79	2,622,691.22
PP	93,650.23	51,665.01	145,315.24	PP	1,974,470.02	929,417.14	2,903,887.16
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	Other	18,997.87	7,769.72	26,767.59
Contract Const.	1,985,948.75	1,325,588.40	3,311,537.15	Government	936,592.30	704,261.98	1,640,854.28
TT	538,708.05	782,085.29	1,320,793.34	TT	351,074.67	467,736.65	818,811.32
PP	1,238,398.67	524,314.20	1,762,712.87	PP	584,737.67	236,220.81	820,958.48
Other	208,842.03	19,188.91	228,030.94	Other	779.96	304.52	1,084.48
Manufacturing	5,740,817.87	4,389,857.33	10,130,675.20	All Others	1,129,288.03	509,810.59	1,639,098.62
TT	1,953,714.91	2,802,529.83	4,756,244.74	TT	63,640.76	100,307.28	163,948.04
PP	3,773,937.71	1,577,030.37	5,350,968.08	PP	1,010,699.28	316,466.54	1,327,165.82
Other	13,165.25	10,297.13	23,462.38	Other	54,947.99	93,036.77	147,984.76
Transportation	2,572,087.84	1,633,469.64	4,205,557.48	Grand Total	19,396,537.99	14,940,713.21	34,337,251.20
TT	1,014,779.97	1,068,893.72	2,083,673.69	TT	6,268,749.69	9,348,328.21	15,617,077.90
PP	1,548,359.20	548,243.26	2,096,602.46	PP	12,791,042.81	5,434,364.60	18,225,407.41
Other	8,948.67	16,332.66	25,281.33	Other	336,745.49	158,020.40	494,765.89
Trade	3,272,010.61	3,179,842.67	6,451,853.28	TT - Temporary Total			
TT	1,128,084.72	2,134,404.66	3,262,489.38	PP - Permanent Partial			
PP	2,139,675.02	1,037,492.32	3,177,167.34	Other - Temporary Partial, Permanent Total, Fatalities and Records			
Other	4,250.87	7,945.69	12,196.56	Unknown			

STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION

The State Board of Mediation is a quasi-judicial board and was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1947 through the enactment of Chapter 295. It is a tripartite board consisting of two members whom shall be employers of labor, or selected from an association representing employers of labor, and two members whom shall be individuals holding membership in some bona fide trade or labor union; the fifth member shall be a person who is neither an employee nor an employer of labor and who shall be chairman of the Board of Mediation. Three members, one employer member, one employee member and the neutral chairman constitute a quorum for conducting business.

The original statute was passed to create a Board to mediate labor disputes occurring in public utilities. The purpose of such mediation was to aide the utility employer and its union employees in their collective bargaining negotiations, when necessary, so that labor disputes in public utilities could be peacefully settled, without strikes or lockouts. If the Board's own direct efforts failed to settle the dispute, the Board was authorized to appoint a public hearing panel of three members to hear the dispute and to make a report and recommendations to the parties for settling the dispute. Recommendations, however, were not binding. Provisions of Section 295.180 were held to be in conflict with federal law (King Thompson) and, to that extent, invalid under the Supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution. Division 1287 of Amalgamated Ass'n of St., Elec. Ry. and Motor Coach Emp. of America v. State of Mo. (1963) 83.

Effective October 13, 1967, the Board's powers were expanded by the legislature to cover resolution of issues of appropriateness of bargaining units and majority representative status amongst public employees. Under Sections 105.500 - 105.530, the state statute provides that public employers shall "meet and confer" for the purpose of discussing salaries and other conditions of employment. This is the primary function of the Board of Mediation.

The jurisdiction of the Board encompasses the entire state of Missouri and all its political subdivisions, 115 counties, all city and town municipalities, all school districts and 14 departments of state government. All the employees of the aforementioned governmental units, except police, deputy sheriffs, Missouri State highway patrolmen, Missouri National Guard and teachers, have the right to join and form labor organizations and, therefore, are involved with the State Board of Mediation to the extent that the appropriateness of bargaining units and majority representative status are resolved by the State Board.

It is the responsibility of the Board to insure that all parties have an equitable and fair hearing in regard to an appropriate bargaining unit and that the majority representative status be resolved by just standards. Upon completion of the hearings, Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, a Decision is reached by the Board, after which time a secret-ballot election is conducted. The tally is then completed and the results certified. If there is voluntary recognition by the public employer many times certification from the state is not sought. As previously stated, teachers are not certified by the Board of Mediation and are specifically exempt from it's jurisdiction by law, as are

Police, National Guard, Highway Patrol and Deputy Sheriffs. However these excluded categories of employees have the right under Missouri law to form benevolent, social or fraternal associations.

Nothing contained in Sections 105.500 - 105.530 shall be construed as granting a right to employees covered by this law to strike. There are not provisions under this chapter for resolution of impasse. Civil remedies are the only recourse unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

Upon few occasions the State Board has received request for mediation services both by public employee entities as well as utility companies. Because the Board is not considered to be a "viable" state agency (the Board has no funded positions for mediators or conciliators), the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service generally provides mediation services for public employees. The Chairman and only neutral may provide these services upon request, however, as a practical matter usually does not do so unless time permits. Upon a few occasions these services were provided co-equally with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The Board maintains a list of qualified arbitrators and is capable of appointing panels upon request.

REQUESTS FOR MEDIATION: FY 1983

Kansas City Power & Light Company vs. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1464.

Rock Community Professional Firefighters vs. Rock Community Fire District

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 753 vs. City Utilities of Springfield (request withdrawn)

ARBITRATION: FY 1983

Missouri Department of Mental Health vs. Missouri Nurses Association

ELECTIONS: FY 83

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	ELECTION RESULTS
78-024	Independence Power & Light Employees Human Relations Commission vs. Independence Power & Light	Union Representation
81-024	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Riverview Gardens School District	Union Representation
81-028	Association of Probation & Parole a/w Service Employees International Union Local 50, AFL-CIO, CLC, vs. Department of Corrections	Union Representation
82-001	Professional Firefighters Association of Neosho Local 2861 vs. City of Neosho	Union Representation
82-002	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. City of Herculaneum	Union Representation

CASES ON APPEAL: FY 83

City of Cabot vs. State Board of Mediation, Missouri Court of Appeals, Southern District, No. 13242 (Public Case No. 77-029)

This case is being appealed by the Board pursuant to an adverse decision in favor of the City before the circuit court. The case is presently in the process of being briefed by the parties for the appellate court.

Jackson County, Missouri vs. State Board of Mediation, et al., Missouri Court of Appeals, Western District, No. 34739 (Public Case No. 90)

This case is also being appealed by the Board pursuant to an adverse ruling by the circuit court. The case is also at present being briefed by the parties.

Belton School District vs. State Board of Mediation and Missouri National Educators' Association vs. State Board of Mediation, Missouri Court of Appeals, Western District, Nos. 34837 and 34881 (Public Case No. 81-015)

This case is being cross-appealed by both the Belton School District and the MNEA. The circuit court affirmed the Board in all respects. The record is presently being prepared by the parties for the appellate court.

City of Herculaneum vs. State Board of Mediation, Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Missouri, Case No. CV183-668-CC-J1 (Public Case No. 82-002)

This case is an appeal to the circuit court of the above-styled Board decision by the City of Herculaneum. It is at present awaiting hearing before the circuit court.

82-003	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. City of Arnold	Union Representation
82-007	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Dunklin School District	Tie Election
82-007	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Dunklin School District	No Representation
82-008	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County Local 2665 IAFF, AFL-CIO-CLC vs. Shrewsbury Fire Department	Union Representation
82-010	Service Employees International Union Local 96 vs. City of Independence	Union Representation
82-011	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Central R-3 School District	No Representation
82-012	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. City of Independence	No Representation
82-C15	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. City of Webster Groves School District	No Representation
82-016	American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Council 72 vs. Department of Corrections	Union Representation
82-018	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 2 vs. City of Macon	Union Representation
82-020	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. City of Seymour	No Representation
82-021	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Jefferson County	Union Representation
83-005	Jeanine Schuster vs. Mehlville School District (Decertified)	Union Representation
83-007	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County Local 2665 IAFF, AFL-CIO-CLC vs. Wellston Fire Protection District	Union Representation
83-008	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County Local 2665 IAFF, AFL-CIO-CLC vs. City of Berkely	Union Representation
83-011	Missouri National Education Association Local 905 vs. Lindbergh School District	Union Representation

PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE: FY 83

CASE NO. CASE TITLE

82-010	Service Employees International Union Local 96 vs. City of Independence
82-011	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Central R-3 School District
82-012	Service Employees International Union Local 96 vs. City of Independence
82-014	American Federation of School Administrators Local 75 vs. St. Louis Coutny Special School District (two pre-conferences)
82-015	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. Webster Groves School District

83-001	Sheet Metal Workers International Local 2 vs. Central Missouri State University
83-002	American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Council 72 vs. Department of Corrections, Division of Adult Institutions
83-004	Special Education Support Personnel Association/Missouri National Education Association Local 901 vs. St. Louis County Special School District

HEARINGS: FY 83

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE
----------	------------

82-014	American Federation of School Administrators Local 75 vs. St. Louis County Special School District (two hearings held)
82-015	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. Webster Groves School District
83-001	Sheet Metal Workers International Local 2 vs. Central Missouri State University

PRE-ELECTION CONFERENCES: FY 83

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE
----------	------------

78-024	Independence Power & Light Human Relations Committee vs. Independence Power & Light
81-028	Association of Probation & Parole Employees a/w Service Employees International Union Local 50 and American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees vs. Department of Corrections & Human Resources
82-002	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. City of Herculaneum (two conferences)
82-003	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. City of Arnold (two conferences)
82-007	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Dunklin County School District
82-011	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Central R-3 School District
82-012	Service Employees International Union Local 96 vs. City of Independence
82-015	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. Webster Groves School District
82-016	American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Council 72 vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources
82-018	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 2 vs. City of Macon
82-020	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. City of Seymour
82-021	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs Jefferson County
83-005	Jeanine Schuster vs. Mehlville School District
83-007	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County Local 2665 vs. Wellston Fire Protection District
83-008	International Association of Firefighters Local 2665 vs. City of Berkley
83-013	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. City of St. Louis

DECISIONS: FY 83

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE
----------	------------

81-028	Association of Probation & Parole Employees a/w Service Employees International Union Local 50, AFL-CIO, CLC vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources
--------	--

- 82-001 Professional Firefighters of Neosho Local 2861 vs. City of Neosho
- 82-002 Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. City of Herculaneum
- 82-003 Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Teamsters Local 610 vs. Cities of Arnold & Herculaneum

THE STATE

In May, 1981 the Office of Administration initiated a new policy on voluntary payroll deduction for union membership for state employees. It required that all state employee organizations and/or unions representing state employees to be certified by the State Board of Mediation as the "exclusive bargaining representative". As a result of this policy, unions and/or employee organizations who represented groups of state employees based on "union membership only" and had previously received voluntary recognition, were required to petition the Board of Mediation to conduct a secret ballot

election. At that time the "appropriate unit" determinations were made, the status of certain employees based on the statutory "community of interest" standards were determined either by stipulation or hearing, and elections held, and certifications issued.

This new policy has compelled the various state agencies and the Office of Administration to coordinate with each other in developing a uniform "labor-management" relation criteria for state employees, which is presently in progress.

Since the adoption of the new policy, the board has certified five state bargaining units in FY 1983. They are as follows:

Case No.	Case Title	Unit	Total Employees	Outcome
81-028 (2 units)	Association of Probation and Parole a/w Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources	Probation & Parole Officers - Bond Investigators - Social Service Trainees	289	Union Rep.
81-028	Service Employees International Union vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources	Clerical	306	Union Rep.
81-030	American Federation of State, County, & Municipal Employees, Council 72 & Local 622 vs. Department of Social Services, Division of Health, Chest Hospital (Stipulation)	All Employees	407	Union Rep.
83-001	Sheet Metal Workers International Assoc., Local 2 vs. Central Missouri State University	Service and Maintenance	173	Union Rep.
82-016	American Federal of States, County, & Municipal Employees, Council 72 vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources Division of Adult Institutions	Division	1,139	Union Rep.
83-002	American Federal of State, County & Municipal Employees, Council 72 vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources Division of Adult Institutions	Division	416	Pending

TOTAL STATE EMPLOYEES ORGANIZED IN FY 1983: 2,314*

* Excluding Pending Employees

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Missouri became the ninth state to establish a statutory commission on the status of women when Senate Bill 261 was passed by the Seventy-fourth General Assembly. Effective since 1967, its purposes are to conduct research projects and make studies as to the legal status of women and to the equality or the inequality of opportunity afforded women in government, politics, education, business, professions, sciences, arts, and social services; and to encourage the advancement of women in these areas; utilize the reservoir of women's talents for the best interests of our communities and state; cooperate with other agencies, public and private, in securing such objectives; present an annual report to the governor and to the general assembly of its activities and findings and any suggested legislative or administrative changes which aid in accomplishing its objectives.

To improve the economic status of women, the commission reviews the development and design of training and employment programs to assure the inclusion of females. Such efforts serve to promote the Missouri economy through the fullest utilization of the skills of all persons. As a long term goal in meeting its basic statutory requirements, the commission reviews existing and proposed laws to assure the legislative and legal rights of women are represented.

The Missouri commission is a member of the National Association of Commissions for Women (NACW).

The NACW, a confederation of official state and local commissions on the status of women, serves to assist commissions in achieving their goals by presenting ways and means and procedures to be used to eliminate sex-based discrimination.

The president of the NACW addressed the first statewide meeting, in November, of the Missouri Commission, themed "Renewal, Re-energize, and Recommit, with women in attendance from throughout the state. For this meeting, the Commission received some funding from private donations.

The part commissions are taking in eliminating sex-based discrimination continues to increase in scope and effectiveness.

The initial efforts of most state and local commissions to research and publish reports on women's status are a far cry from the sophisticated and knowledgeable efforts now being exerted by the majority of commissions to bring about change in the economic and social fabric of the nation.

Many techniques for implementing commission objectives have emerged and improved over the past 15 years. In addition, many new national and countless local women's organizations have appeared and other organizations have focused their programs increasingly on "women's issues". The base of participation has widened dramatically as women in unions, business, education, and government; in rural and urban settings; in homemaking; volunteer; and women from every racial, ethnic, and religious group now share a common concern for the development and utilization of the female potential. As this growth has taken place, the need to work together in coalitions and to develop networks has become imperative. The interaction, cohesion, and mutually supportive activity of women's networks have created a significant force for change.

Commissions on the status of women have a unique opportunity and responsibility in this network. As public bodies, created either by the chief executive or the legislative branch of government, commissions have more immediate access to various public agencies, can speak with a certain authority, and have resources available that are very useful. Often, commissions provide leadership in bringing together disparate groups for a common purpose and serve as catalysts in stimulating concerted action. By staying currently informed of the various programs and products of the organizations within their jurisdictions, commissions are themselves resources; they can redirect their own efforts as necessary to complement and reenforce the total activity.

The 15 members, each appointed for a three year term by the director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, are representative of a cross section of the citizenry. Members of the Commission on the Status of Women serve without salary.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The Division of Industrial Inspection was created by an act of the Legislature in 1879 and was known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Functions of the department at the time of its creation were the gathering and assembling of statistical information relating to all branches of labor in the state, especially in their relation to commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the state.

By an act of the Legislature of 1882, the name of the department was changed to Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories, Mines and Workshops, and its functions were broadened. The State Legislature by an amended act in 1907 changed the name of the department, and it was known again as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, continuing under that title until 1927, when its name was changed by the Legislature to the Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection.

Under the authority of Senate Bill No. 246, the Sixty-third General Assembly in 1945 created the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, administered by the Industrial Commission of Missouri, and within the new department created, among four, the Division of Industrial Inspection.

REORGANIZATION

The Division of Labor Standards was created by the Reorganization Act of 1974 by combining the Division of Industrial Inspection, Mine Inspection and the Prevailing Wage Section.

The administrative officer of the division is the director who reports directly to the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.

The division director, with his administrative support personnel, performs the business and accounting for all receipts and expenditures of all funds allocated to the division, purchase of equipment and supplies, processing of vouchers for payment, payment of salaries, expense accounts and invoices, budget preparation and management, collection of fees, issuance of theatrical booking agency licenses, personnel management, including selection and training, provides assistance to the public relating to wages, hours and dismissal rights and compiles and coordinates reports and statistics in support of the operations section. The operations sections are the Inspection Section and Prevailing Wage Section.

INSPECTION SECTION

Among the duties assigned the Inspection Section are: (1) Enforcement of the provisions of the State Child Labor Laws, Chapter 294, RSMo, 1978; (2) Investigation of all accidents serious enough to require physical rehabilitation, and recommendations of safety equipment and procedures to the employers of the injured employees, Section 291.140, RSMo, 1978; (3) Inspection and licensing of theatrical booking agencies, Chapter 289, RSMo, 1978; (4) Wages, hours, and dismissal rights, Chapter 290, RSMo, 1978; (5) Inspection of Missouri Mines and Caves, Chapter 293, RSMo, 1978.

Indicated are the number of inspections and investigations conducted during Fiscal Year 1983:

Child Labor Inspections	13,412
Child Labor Violations	572
Serious Accident Investigations	346

As a result of checks for compliance with the Missouri Child Labor statutes, 572 violations were discovered and rectified.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral production in Missouri decreased due to poor demand and imports. Only Zinc and Granite (Felsite) did not show a decrease in production. Ozark Lead ceased production.

Asarco completed its new mine near Bunker, but chose not to go into production due to poor market for lead. Viburnum No. 35 is nearly ready to go into production. The starting date should be in October 1983.

There were two fatalities this year. Both were at Asarco during shaft sinking.

The past year was another good year in lost time accidents in the underground mines. Missouri has the best rate in the nation. Missouri underground mines have been awarded the Sentenial of Safety award nine of the last twelve years.

MISSOURI MINERAL PRODUCTION FISCAL YEAR 1983

KIND OF MINE	TONS PRODUCED FY 1982	TONS PRODUCED FY 1983
CLAY	816,118	653,058
COAL	5,471,155	5,460,848
*COPPER	13,488	11,458
**IRON	1,553,513	618,178
*LEAD	656,645	622,015
*ZINC	118,041	118,871
+GRANITE (Felsite)	124,781	227,973
SHALE	916,582	819,200
SILICA SAND	1,083,175	758,606

+ Cubic Feet
* Concentrates
** Pellets

CLAY

Clay production in Missouri showed a decrease of 163,060 tons compared to FY 1982.

LEADING CLAY PRODUCERS FOR FY 1983

Lowes Southern Clay Co.	153,122
River Cement Co.	110,409
Allied Chemical Corp.	90,880
Kasten Clay Products	73,583

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Allied Chemical Corp.	90,880	0
Alsey Refractories	14,848	0
C.E. Refractories	84	0
Churovich Clay Co.	9,499	0
Deeker Mining Co.	42,966	0
Arthur Dillon	2,806	0
Joe Gilliam Mining Co.	8,177	0
A.P. Green Refractories	15,825	0
Harbison-Walker Refractories	29,527	0
Elton Hensley Mining Co.	2,037	0
Johnson Clay Co.	7,515	0
Kasten Clay Products	73,583	0
Langenberg Mining Co.	34,503	0
Lowes Southern Clay Co.	153,122	0
Mantle Mining Co.	39,690	0
River Cement Co.	110,409	0
Southern Clay Co.	17,555	0
A.D. Willis and Son	32	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1974	1,780,114
1975	1,388,155
1976	1,343,916
1977	1,201,373
1978	1,158,215
1979	1,133,541
1980	1,326,280
1981	887,639
1982	816,118
1983	653,058

COAL

Coal production in FY 1983 showed a decrease of 10,307 tons compared to FY 82.

LEADING COAL PRODUCERS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983

Associated Electric	2,080,149
N.E.M.O. Coal Co.	882,274
Peabody Coal Co. (Power Mine)	727,295

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Associated Electric Corp.	2,080,149	0
Bills Coal Co.	150,669	0
Burbridge Coal Co.	27,858	0
Howard County Coal Co.	77,394	0
Midwestern Mining & Reclamation	182,704	0
Missouri Leasing & Investment	31,094	0
Missouri Mining Co.	79,331	0
N.E.M.O. Coal Co.	882,274	0
Peabody Coal Co. (Power Mine)	727,295	0
Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Co. (Empire Mine)	475,912	0
Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Co. (Midway Mine)	282,614	0
Universal Coal & Energy Co.	290,790	0
Wyoming Fuel Co.	134,704	0
Yates Energy	38,660	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1974	4,572,466
1975	5,669,671
1976	5,985,794
1977	6,647,358

1978	5,511,794
1979	6,850,223
1980	5,904,795
1982	4,623,130
1982	5,471,155
1983	5,460,848

PRODUCTION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TONS	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Barton	475,912	0
Bates	282,614	0
Cooper	31,094	0
Henry	727,295	0
Howard	368,184	0
Macon	1,720,904	0
Putnam	79,331	0
Ralls	38,660	0
Randolph	920,934	0
Vernon	150,669	0

IRON

Iron showed a decrease of 935,343 tons for FY 1983 compared to 1982.

OPERATOR	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Pea Ridge Iron Ore Co.	618,178	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1974	1,936,627
1975	2,436,888
1976	2,472,244
1977	2,104,448
1978	1,359,836
1979	338,563
1980	1,570,013
1981	1,554,612
1982	1,553,513
1983	618,178

LEAD - ZINC - COPPER (Concentrates)

Lead production in Missouri for FY 1983 showed a decrease of 34,630 tons compared to 1982. Zinc showed an increase of 830 tons compared to 1982. Copper showed a decrease of 1,990 tons compared to 1982.

OPERATORS	LEAD	ZINC	COPPER	FATAL ACCIDENTS
St. Joe Minerals Corp.	286,076	36,619	6,169	0
Cominco American Incorp.	77,246	16,552	5,389	0
Amax Lead Co. of Mo.	202,087	61,848	11,458	0
Ozark Lead Co.	56,606	3,852		0

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
The Carter-Waters Corp.	53,967	0
Ceramo Co., Inc.	9,906	0
Columbia Brick and Tile Co.	4,743	0
Continental Cement Co.	126,576	0
Dundee Cement Co.	57,982	0
Midland Brick and Tile Co.	44,183	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	LEAD TONS	ZINC TONS	COPPER TONS
1974	774,879	171,697	19,295
1975	703,970	144,223	27,000
1976	710,889	153,809	19,284
1977	702,539	187,184	33,462
1978	702,673	123,828	21,620
1979	709,412	126,745	29,241
1980	768,690	129,855	30,315
1981	611,639	114,512	19,302
1982	656,645	118,041	13,448
1983	622,015	118,871	11,458

YEAR	TONS
1974	1,167,004
1975	1,051,050
1976	1,118,503
1977	1,219,402
1978	1,348,952
1979	1,415,073
1980	1,186,667
1981	1,024,042
1982	916,582
1983	819,200

SILICA SAND

The FY 1983 production of Silica Sand showed a decrease of 324,569 tons compared to 1982.

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Martin Marietta	197,626	0
Master Brothers Silica Sand Co.	41,596	0
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Co.	332,411	0
UNIMIN	109,317	0
River Cement Co.	77,656	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1974	1,048,605
1975	702,694
1976	945,877
1977	1,018,972
1978	1,327,453
1979	1,098,011
1980	1,127,920
1981	1,112,040
1982	1,083,175
1983	758,606

SHALE

Shale production for FY 1983 showed a decrease of 97,382 tons compared to 1982.

GRANITE

OPERATOR	CUBIC FEET	FATAL ACCIDENTS
G.A.F. Corp.	227,973	0

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MISSOURI MINES

MINE	ADDRESS	OCCUPATIONS
Asarco West Fork Mine	Bunker, MO	Lead Miner & Miner

NAMES OF DECEASED	AGE	DATE DECEASED
Edward P. Ward	23 (Lead Miner)	July 30, 1982
Rick T. Burton	21 (Miner)	July 30, 1982

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT

A four man crew was working in shaft on work deck, double drum winch disengaged, dropping work deck approximately 400 feet.

CAVES

An Act of the 63rd General Assembly authorized and directed inspection of all caves held open to the public and to require every cave owner, operator or agent to provide necessary safety guard rails, bridges, ladders, entrances, platforms, walkways, safety barriers, rails, paths and other safety measures in and around any such caves before they may be opened to the public and to file complete and true map plans of caves.

It shall be the duty of the inspection section to inspect such caves at least once a year. The annual inspection fee will be thirty-five dollars (\$35.00).

COUNTY	NAME OF CAVE	ADDRESS
Barry	Crystal Caverns	Cassville, MO
Camden	Ozark Caverns	Osage Beach, MO
	Bridal Cave	Camdenton, MO
	Onondago Cave	Leasburg, MO
Crawford	Fisher's Cave	Sullivan, MO
Franklin	Meramec Caverns	Stanton, MO
	Crystal Cave	Springfield, MO
	Fantastic Caverns	Springfield, MO
McDonald	Ozark Wonder Cave	Noel, MO
	Bluff Dwellers Cave	Noel, MO
	Truitts Cave	Lanagan, MO
Marion	Cameron Cave	Hannibal, MO
	Mark Twain Cave	Hannibal, MO
	Indian Burial Cave	Osage Beach, MO
Miller	Fantasy World Cavern	Osage Beach, MO
Morgan	Jacob's Cave	Versailles, MO
St. Francois	Bonne Terre Cave	Bonne Terre, MO
Shannon	Round Springs	Round Springs, MO
Stone	Talking Rock Cave	Silver Dollar City, MO
	Marvel Cave	Silver Dollar City, MO
Wayne	Rebel Cave	Silva, MO

MINE SAFETY TRAINING SECTION

The Mine Safety Training Section of the Missouri Division of Labor Standards continued its program of assistance in developing and promoting federal/state coordination and cooperation in improving the health and safety conditions in Missouri's mines, consistent with the intent of the federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. This law affects all owners and/or operators in surface and underground mines.

The Mine Safety Training Section is composed of three instructors, and one secretary. New Miner and Annual Refresher classes are held throughout the state. During the period July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983, training was provided for 126 new miners and 2,368 experienced miners. This is a reduction from last year due to training required for surface mines being temporarily discontinued by Congressional action.

SERVICES

In addition to teaching these courses, the State Mine Safety Training Section provides a variety of other services to the mining industry. We will, upon request, discuss and interpret the Federal (MSHA) training laws for individual companies. When mining operations lack sufficient company safety rules and regulations, assistance is provided to the companies in writing adequate ones. Noise and dust surveys are provided when requested by the mining industry. Some of the smaller mining companies request the Mine Safety Training Section to conduct safety meetings. All this is free of charge and is furnished upon request of the mining companies.

The Missouri Division of Labor Standards, Mine Safety Training Section believes one of its major assets is its availability to the state's mining industry. Mine operators in the State of Missouri have been apprised of the availability of safety training.

MISSOURI SAFETY AND HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICE

The Missouri Legislature created the Missouri Safety and Health Consultation Service effective July 1, 1979. This service is funded 90 percent by the federal government and 10 percent by the state government. The objective of this service is to provide professional expertise to the Missouri business community in the area of safety and health in the workplace at no cost to the employer in order to reduce costly accidents and illnesses.

This is strictly a confidential consultative activity with no fines or penalties.

UPON REQUEST

The service is available to all businesses in the state upon their request. The place of business cannot be visited without the invitation of the owner or duly authorized representative. This program is found in all fifty states and was mandated by the United States Congress. During the period July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983, we received 510 requests for assistance, and performed 354 visits to the Missouri business community. In these 354 visits, we found 5,301 hazards and have made recommendations to the employers as to the most expedient and least expensive method of eliminating these hazards. These visits have provided a safer and more hazard free place of employment for 24,549 employees.

Based on statistics from our surrounding midwestern states, we anticipate receiving between 700 and 800 requests during FY 84. The number of requests should double for FY 85 and level off at approximately 1,800 per year.

PREVAILING WAGE SECTION

The Prevailing Wage Section was established for the purpose of administering and enforcing those Missouri statutes pertinent to the Prevailing Wage Law. The specific issues which lie with the responsibility of the Prevailing Wage Section include conducting wage surveys, wage inspections, issuing wage determinations, and publishing the Annual Wage Order. Additionally, this section is responsible for providing that information required by the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission for support of wage determination or wage orders and resolution of any objections against same.

Prevailing Wage surveys are conducted periodically each year to establish the governing wage rates for laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in the construction of public works. In addition, on-site inspections are performed to assure compliance with the prevailing wage scales. During the past two fiscal years, these inspections included:

FISCAL YEAR 1983

Total Determinations	2,256
Payrolls Inspected	1,908
Public Bodies Contacted	.971
Violations	48
Wages and Penalties Collected	\$114,749.32
Workers (Back Wages)	.189

FISCAL YEAR 1982

Total Determinations	2,120
Payrolls Inspected	2,508
Public Bodies Contacted	794
Violations	32
Wages and Penalties Collected	\$90,031.87
Workers (Back Wages)	145

PREVAILING WAGE SECTION
NUMBER OF WAGE DETERMINATIONS



GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

To address the problems of the disabled veterans of World War II, President Harry S. Truman in 1947 created a Federal agency to meet the job needs and provide employment opportunities known as the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. A primary demand was the need for a nationwide network of volunteer units to provide information about employment, housing, transportation, medical, and various other problems being faced by those with disabling conditions. In two years, this network of state agencies was formed and Missouri's Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped (GCEH) became a member of this information and advocacy system.

ORGANIZATION

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped is an appointive body of volunteers. The Governor with the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR) appoints a chairperson. The Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations appoints the 25 members at large to represent business and industry, labor, state agencies, veterans, medical and health, welfare, educational and religious groups, and organizations for and of the disabled. Each member is appointed for a four year term.

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has a staff of six. The Executive Secretary is the principal administrative officer and has the responsibility of maintaining an ongoing daily program to meet the goals of the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The Administrative Assistant/Area Coordinator is the principal legislative promoter and works out state in chapter development and advocacy. There are two Area Coordinators, one in Kansas City and one in St. Louis, whose principle responsibility is to work with local chapters and to provide assistance to people who have disabilities. The Program Assistant maintains mailing lists, produces the quarterly newsletter, and develops all the logistical services necessary for the "Ability Counts" Report Writing and Poster Contest. A Secretary completes the staff.

The goal of the GCEH is to achieve equality of opportunity for job seekers who have handicaps. Used in achieving this goal are awareness, ability and accessibility.

GCEH works with:

1. Employers, in awareness of the job needs and abilities of handicapped job seekers;
2. Handicapped individuals, giving a better understanding of the rehabilitation and job placement services available to them and to encourage them to use these services, and
3. Communities, to aid in improving accessibility for the handicapped where they live, work and play.

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Local chapters of the GCEH have been developed throughout the state, since problems vary from area to area and the solution to problems must reflect this individuality. Sixteen chapters are in operation, located in Cape Girardeau, Chillicothe, Columbia, Cuba, Jefferson City, Joplin, Kansas City, Lebanon, Mountain View/West Plains, Pemiscot/Dunklin/New Madrid Counties, Poplar Bluff, Dexter, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Springfield, Waynesville/Crocker. Organizational processes are in motion for other locations. The GCEH goal is to have local chapters in 25 designated areas throughout the state.

The GCEH sponsors statewide activities to help promote the hiring of the disabled. Through contests, seminars, job fairs, news releases, newsletters, film library and appearances all over the state, the GCEH makes the public aware of the needs and the abilities of the handicapped in Missouri. To add emphasis, the GCEH sponsors an award program to give recognition to both large and small employers, to outstanding service by a medical doctor, to exemplary handicapped employees of the State of Missouri, and, when warranted, the Governor's trophy, to an outstanding handicapped individual who has made very meaningful contributions to the handicapped movement. This program honors both individual achievement and employers' commitment to hiring the disabled. Also sponsored by the GCEH is the "Ability Counts" Journalism and Poster contest. Promoted in the schools across the state, this program is serving as a very helpful educational tool. Students entering the contests have to do much research for their written essays and colorful posters. Through the research process, these students become aware of the real abilities of persons with disabilities and thus become another promoter of disability issues and awareness. Through this year, seven Missouri students were placed in the National contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The most recent National honor was in May 1983 when the 1st place winner of Missouri placed "Third" in the National Essay contest, and was awarded an expense paid trip to Washington, D.C. The National award was a \$1250 scholarship. The Missouri State Labor Council AFL-CIO, the Chapter No. 1 of the Disabled American Veterans, St. Louis, and the United Commercial Travelers provide the award monies for the statewide contest winners.

YEAR OF DISABLED

The year 1981 was designated as "International Year of the Disabled Person" by the United Nations to encourage all nations to address the needs of those with disabling conditions. To keep the momentum of the IYDP, 1982 was declared the "National Year of the Disabled Person" and further emphasis was placed on the problems of the handicapped and disabled. To assure that the worldwide gains made by the handicapped and disabled would continue, the United Nations again made a declaration of tremendous importance and designated the period 1983 through 1992 as the "Decade of the Disabled". Governor Christopher S. Bond concurred with these declarations and signed proclamations for the State of Missouri designating these emphases in Missouri. The special events sponsored by the local chapters were expanded in the past year and Job Fairs became Expos and provided, in addition to interviews with employers, job search techniques, resume preparation, and information on service providers and adaptive equipment suppliers to show both disabled people and employers what was available in making reasonable accommodations in the least expensive manner. "Barrier Awareness" observances were held. Awareness workshops were sponsored and awareness literature displays were set up in many locations. As a result of increased cooperation with public and private agencies, Missouri's handicapped and disabled population is better served. The GCEH in cooperation with the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the St. Louis Chapter of GCEH in St. Louis, and Kansas City Mayor's Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped Opportunities Project in Kansas City sponsored a Needs Assessment workshop called "Pathways to Employment" of youth which provided a comprehensive report of the needs and a plan of action to address these needs. This conference brought together people from Special Education, Vocational Education, Career Counselors, Parents of Disabled Youth, Disabled Adults and Business and Industry. Further development of needs assessment is planned for other areas of the state.

DIRECTORY

The GCEH publishes a Directory of Organization Resources for Handicapped. This directory lists state and local offices for Missouri State Divisions, state and private agencies and sheltered workshops that serve the disabled, as well as providing the names of individuals to contact at each location. Also available is an Access Guide. The guide has inspection forms and provides accessibility specifications. Also developed by the GCEH staff during 1982 is the local chapter Organizational Development Handbook. This booklet was published as a guide for the organizational process of a local chapter that would encompass all disabling conditions. These publications are available by calling the GCEH toll-free number 1-800-392-8249.

The GCEH works on issues that are common to many disability groups, but due to the unique communication problem, a special effort was made to deal with the deaf community. The staff wrote a proposal and received funding to provide assistance to hearing impaired people in their business with state, county and municipal governments. Through the program the Jefferson City office maintains an up-to-date list of qualified sign language interpreters and acts as a contracting agent for the interpreter services as they are needed. All units of state, county and local governments were notified of this service and many have utilized it to effect total communications with the hearing impaired in their day to day dealings with government operations. The Jefferson City and the St. Louis offices are equipped with Tele-typewriter (TTY) or a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD). The Kansas City office is now able to access Deafnet, the network of relay TTY's and TDD's serving the hearing impaired. The committee plans to have TDD office capability for Kansas City during the coming year. When this is accomplished, all of the offices can be contacted directly via telephone for TTY or TDD communication.

ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility to state offices and services is still a critical issue. The GCEH continues to work with many state agencies to develop guidelines and provide a program to enable the State of Missouri to serve all of her citizens. One department, the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, has determined that not only are its owned facilities to be accessible, but also all leased facilities must meet the same requirements. Much advocacy and technical assistance service has been provided to county and municipal governments regarding facility accessibility. Missouri is determined that all of her citizens are to be treated equally and fairly.

The GCEH is updating the cooperative agreements with the Division of Employment Security, Division of Workers' Compensation, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Bureau of the Blind.

These cooperative agreements insure maximum utilization of the services available to the handicapped persons so that the severely handicapped person receives effective employment development services.

The Missouri GCEH has continued to improve the services to the job seekers and assist them to find employment and to become contributing members of our community.

In excess of five-thousand contacts with GCEH have been made with requests to answer questions, provide printed material, or assist with problems.

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

As a guide to the interpretation and application of this law (Missouri Employment Security Law), the public policy of this state is declared to be as follows: Economic insecurity due to unemployment is a serious menace to the health, morals, and welfare of the people of this state resulting in a public calamity. The legislature, therefore, declares that in its considered judgment the public good and the general welfare of the citizens of this state require the enactment of this measure, under the police powers of the state, for compulsory setting aside of unemployment reserves to be used for the benefit of persons unemployed through no fault of their own. This law shall be liberally construed to accomplish its purpose to promote employment security both by increasing opportunities for jobs through the maintenance of a system of public employment offices and by providing for the payment of compensation to individuals in respect to their unemployment. (Missouri Statutes).

The Division of Employment Security, through its director, is responsible for administration of job service, labor market information, and unemployment insurance programs in the state.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Wagner-Peyser Act (Act of June 6, 1933 (29 USC 49 et seq.) as amended, provides the initial legislative basis for the establishment of the United States Employment Service and its affiliated State employment services.

The Federal Unemployment Insurance Tax Act provisions under the Social Security Act of 1935 first went into effect January 1937.

THE DIVISION

Costs of operating the Division, and the major part of its program costs, are paid from federal grants. These grants are derived from federal payroll taxes paid by employers and are made available by Congressional appropriations. Some special programs are funded by different federal grants through other state and federal agencies.

Contributions paid by Missouri employers as defined in the Employment Security Law are state funds set aside for the sole purpose of providing funds for the payment of weekly benefits to qualified claimants.

At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1983, Missouri's Employment Security Program, with its predecessors, ended its fiftieth year of operation.

The objectives of the program are three-fold. They are:

- (1) to find employment for the unemployed.
- (2) to collect taxes (officially called contributions) from employers in order to build up a fund to provide unemployment insurance payments for persons unemployed through no fault of their own, and
- (3) to pay unemployment insurance (officially called benefits) to those who are eligible under the law and are unemployed through no fault of their own.

To provide employment services and unemployment insurance services, 52 Division of Employment Security local offices were in operation throughout the State in fiscal year 1983.

To accomplish the Division's essential work, computerized systems promote streamlined central and local office operations and contribute to efficient use of staff and management information in program administration.

Included in economic data produced by the Division for the state and for use in national labor market estimates are: regular statewide and area estimates of the labor force, employment, unemployment, hours worked, earnings and labor turnover, resident labor market information used in CETA, and occupation information.

As of June 30, 1983, the Division had a total of 2,192 employees. There were 1,943 permanent, and 249 temporary. Of the permanent staff, 734 were assigned to the central office and 1,209 to the local offices throughout the state. Temporary personnel totaled 22 in the central office and 227 in local offices.

THE LABOR MARKET ENVIRONMENT FISCAL YEAR 1983

Fiscal Year 1983 marked the end of a three-year-long economic downturn. By the end of the fiscal year, strong recovery was evident in the national economy.

The accompanying table highlights some of the effects of this period of downturn on the Missouri labor markets. Of course, the use of annual averages can mask some of the developments within a fiscal year; in the case of FY 1983, they do not show the fact that labor market conditions apparently bottomed out near the middle of the fiscal year, then turned upward.

As FY 1983 began, the economy was still mired in a recession which was then about a year old. This recession had followed close on the heels of a short recession in the first half of 1980; little real recovery had taken place in the intervening twelve-month period.

National economic data suggest that the business cycle trough was reached around December 1982. Slow growth began thereafter, picking up steam as the year progressed. National labor market conditions began to respond fairly quickly, with employment recovering lost ground and unemployment falling from the post-war high reached in December.

Even though the winter was an unusually mild one, January and February marked low points for the Missouri labor markets.

Between December and January, the estimate of total employment fell by 141,000 to 1,968,000; this was far in excess of the usual seasonal drop in January. The two-percentage point increase in the unemployment rate (from 9.4 to 11.4 percent) between December and February was about in line with seasonal expectations.

Total employment began to turn up after January. The growth of about 184,000 between January and June was considerably above the expected seasonal amount. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the growth would have been about 70,000.

Unemployment, on the other hand, failed to show the usual degree of improvement through most of the spring. It was not until May and June when underlying improvement was noted in unemployment. In May, unemployment dropped more sharply than normal and then did not show the usual seasonal increase in June.

Thus, by the end of the fiscal year, total employment had climbed to about 29,400 above its year-earlier level, and the

unemployment rate - 9.2 percent - was down slightly from June 1982's 9.4 percent.

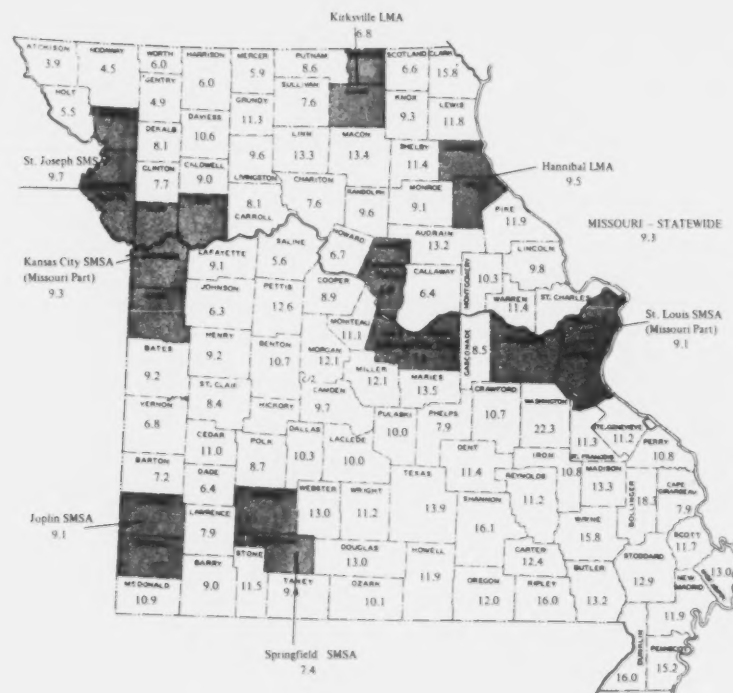
Nonagricultural wage and salary employment did not show the same degree of improvement as total employment. This estimate of the number of nonfarm payroll jobs showed very little change during the fiscal year, except for usual seasonal movements.

Despite the lack of growth in payroll employment data, there was evidence of increasing labor utilization. The factory workweek bottomed out near the end of calendar year 1982 and then began to climb, reaching 40.4 hours in June 1983. This suggests that manufacturers were lengthening their workweeks or adding overtime as a means of increasing production. Increases in this indicator of labor utilization usually are followed in a few months by increases in employment.

The improving labor market conditions were reflected in Division operations, as unemployment insurance claims dropped and job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service began to increase.

					Change Between		
	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1980	1982-1983	1981-1982	1980-1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,319,000	2,308,000	2,322,000	2,304,000	+11,000	-14,000	+18,000
Employment	2,094,000	2,113,000	2,144,000	2,171,000	-19,000	-31,000	-27,000
Unemployment	225,000	195,000	178,000	132,000	+30,000	+17,000	+46,000
Unemployment Rate	9.7%	8.4%	7.6%	5.7%	+1.3%	+0.8%	+1.9
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	1,907,000	1,936,000	1,963,000	1,998,000	-29,000	-27,000	-35,000
Manufacturing	400,000	419,000	430,000	453,000	-19,000	-11,000	-23,000
Nonmanufacturing	1,507,000	1,517,000	1,533,000	1,545,000	-10,000	-16,000	-12,000

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES



JOB SERVICE

Through its network of Job Service offices, the Division of Employment Security provides placement and referral services to the applicants and employers of the State of Missouri.

PLACEMENT

The Job Service solicits and receives job openings from employers. Applicants visit the Job Service Offices looking for work. An interviewer reviews the applicants' work experience, education, and other qualifications and then matches these qualifications to the best available job.

A computerized matching system is available in each office to match applicants with jobs. Any job order entered into the Job Bank System can be accessed by each office in the State by use of a terminal connected to the central computer in Jefferson City.

Interviewers are encouraged to develop a close relationship with employers, and visit the employers' facilities to gain a better understanding of the type of applicants an employer needs. Employers are encouraged to visit the Job Service Local Offices to observe our operation and see the type of applicants available in our applicant matching file.

JOB BANK

Job Bank is a computerized job order file listing all job openings given by employers to Job Service Offices on-line via CRT (Cathode Ray Tube).

The Missouri Job Bank, which started in St. Louis as the second automated Job Bank in the Nation, operates statewide and in 10 Illinois and 12 Kansas Offices. Through this automated system these Job Service Offices are linked together to assist employers by recruiting throughout the entire Job Bank system for qualified applicants. Job applicants also have assurance that their application can be matched against job orders in the entire Job Bank network of Job Service Offices.

JOB MATCHING

Computerized Job Matching has been implemented and is operational in all the local offices in Missouri including the five counties in Kansas, included in the Kansas City metropolitan area, and the six counties in Illinois, included in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Job Matching utilizes the computer to match applicant qualifications and preferences against employer job specifications instantaneously via the Cathode Ray Tube terminals.

Services to applicants and employers can be performed faster and more efficiently with this system.

EMPLOYER SERVICES

Personal contact with employers is maintained by Employer Services Representatives (ESR) in 43 of the 52 local offices. Information offered by the ESR includes explanation of services available from Job Service, such as placement (Job Bank, Order Taking, Selection, Referral, National Job Bank), Special Applicant Services (Minority, Veterans, Handicapped, Youth,

Female and Older Workers), Counseling, Testing, Comprehensive Employment and Training Program, Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, Work Incentive Program, Job Corps, Trade Act Assistance Program, Labor Market Information and Affirmative Action Data. The local office manager and selected staff maintain the personal contact in the nine offices that do not have an ESR assigned.

In addition to personal visits and telephone contacts, each local office conducts seminars on Job Service functions for employers in office administrative areas. These meetings are sponsored by the local Job Service Employer Committee.

All of the services are performed in order to serve the employer and the applicant more efficiently. The major focus is matching employer needs with qualified personnel.

INTERSTATE CLEARANCE SYSTEM

The Interstate Clearance System operating through a nationwide network of Local Job Service Offices provides service to employers by locating, selecting, and referring qualified workers from other areas when qualified workers are not available locally. Service is also provided applicants by referring them to suitable job openings when they desire employment elsewhere or when they cannot be placed locally and will accept employment elsewhere. The Interstate Clearance System supplements other employment service activities by providing information about current labor area supply and demand.

JOB SERVICE EMPLOYER COMMITTEES (JSEC)

The purpose of Job Service Employer Committees (JSEC) is to significantly improve Employment Service operations at all levels.

This is accomplished by developing Job Service Employer Committees to audit, advise, and recommend changes to each local Job Service office manager. The managers, in turn, work with and through their staffs to implement changes to improve the effectiveness of the worker delivery system.

By improving communications with the employer community and maintaining a statewide linkage, Job Service can be a more effective and efficient provider of employment services.

JSEC Committees have sponsored 111 meetings to discuss unemployment insurance, Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, Appeals, Contributions, and Job Training Partnership Act with 2,652 employers during the first nine months of Fiscal Year 1983.

Job Service Employer Committees have been established in all 52 local offices.

RURAL SERVICE

Rural Service attempts to provide a full range of employment opportunities to rural Missourians. Local and branch Job Service offices are located throughout rural areas of the State to serve rural people. These offices are not designated as rural or urban because they aim to serve all people and provide a full range of services.

All local office staff have been trained to deliver a full range of Job Service services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and to provide services to those migrant and seasonal farmworkers who seek our assistance as well as those whom we contact through outreach efforts.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT (TJTC)

The purpose of this program is to provide an advantage in the labor market for those people who have the most difficulty in obtaining employment. The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program provides a federal income tax credit for employers who hire individuals from any of nine target groups within the work force: economically disadvantaged youth, Vietnam era veterans, ex-felons, supplemental security income recipients, cooperative education participants, and aid to families with dependent children recipients.

TJTC is a cost-effective way of increasing private sector employment opportunities by offering tax-paying businesses direct incentive to make more and better jobs available to the disadvantaged and retain these workers in the critical first two years of employment. The credit applies to wages paid to those employees who are certified by Employment Security and is applicable for two full years. The credit amounts to 50 percent of the first \$6,000 in wages the first year and 25 percent the second year. A new group, "Summer Youth", was added effective May 1, 1983. The tax credit for this group is 85 percent of the first \$3,000 in wages paid for a maximum of 90 days between May 1 and September 15, 1983. During FY 1983, more than 12,000 individuals were certified under this program in Missouri. The incorporation of TJTC as a part of the placement process has increased the effectiveness of the program resulting in additional job orders and placements.

ALIEN LABOR CERTIFICATION

The entire program of alien labor certification is strictly regulated by law - from the filing of a request for a worker by the employer to the ultimate decision-making and the ensuing notification by the U.S. Department of Labor.

An alien who wishes to immigrate for the purpose of employment (instead of on another basis, such as close relationship to U.S. citizens) is not eligible to obtain a visa or legally enter the United States until the Department of Labor has determined and certified to the Department of State and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that:

1. Qualified United States workers are not available, and
2. Employment of the alien would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of the workers in the United States who are similarly employed.

The Missouri Job Service is responsible for the processing of forms and any required documents or written contracts after they have been completed by the employer and/or the alien.

The Department of Labor forms used for requesting certification of an alien may be obtained at any Missouri Job Service local office, Immigration and Naturalization Service office, or from the Consulate in the foreign country where the alien claims residency.

SERVICES TO THE VETERAN

Veterans will continue to receive preferential treatment in all services offered by this State Agency.

Training of Local Veterans Employment Representative (LVER's) and Disabled Veterans Out-Reach Program (DVOP) will be an ongoing endeavor.

LVER's and other employment representatives will assist employers with federal contracts and subcontracts to formulate Affirmative Action Plans to employ and advance in employment

qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era.

Monitoring of all veteran services will be conducted by the State Coordinator as well as other Veterans Employment Service Staff. Analysis of statistics will be an ongoing function to detect local offices which might need assistance in meeting national assigned goals.

SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED

Extensive efforts, with sensitive acknowledgment of the needs of the Handicapped, are made by the Agency to provide employers and the public with information concerning the contributions handicapped individuals make to the labor force and the economy.

Job Service participates with other state agencies in the Cooperative Agreement for Handicapped Job Seekers. This involves all facets of rehabilitation, training and placement efforts on behalf of the handicapped applicant. Job Service works in conjunction with the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, local job fairs for handicapped individuals and National Employ the Handicapped Week. Each local office has a Handicap Specialist available to assist handicapped clients.

SERVICES TO THE OLDER WORKER

The local Job Service offices place special emphasis on providing the full range of employment services to applicants forty years of age or older.

This age group is not discriminated against in seeking employment or entering training programs. The Older Worker Specialist in each local office assists the older worker in overcoming barriers to employment.

Local observance of National Employ the Older Workers Week is one of the many efforts undertaken to inform the public and especially employers of the capability of the older worker.

The local offices cooperate with the Division of Aging and Green Thumb to provide special services to the older worker. The local offices also participate in community seminars and training programs on the problems of older workers in obtaining employment.

SERVICES TO YOUTH APPLICANTS

Youth Specialists are available in local Job Service offices to provide job development and referral assistance to applicants between the ages of 16 and 21 years of age.

Services are provided to in-school and out-of-school youth from high school, junior college and college settings. In addition to job development and referral, services include presentations on labor market information and career opportunities to students, teachers and community organizations, organization and participation in job fairs and instruction in job seeking skills.

Job Service works closely with all community programs and provides assistance to prime sponsors as well as performing activities vital to the success of summer youth programs.

Job development, referral and placement are the major focus of youth services.

More than 30,000 young people have been placed in jobs by Job Service offices.

SERVICES TO MINORITY APPLICANTS

The minority group program is designed to provide technical assistance to employers, applicants, and community groups to assure that effective employment services are made available to all groups. All Job Service operations and procedures are conducted within the full meaning and intent of state and federal Civil Rights Statutes.

The State Linkage Coordinator has the responsibility of maintaining cooperation between this Agency and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance for the purpose of assisting private sector employers in meeting equal employment opportunity obligations regarding employment of minorities.

COUNSELING

Employment counseling assistance is available for those applicants desiring to evaluate their occupational goals and plans. Young workers, re-entrants to the labor market, and workers experiencing job changes because of technology or physical causes, use the counseling services.

Individuals needing assistance may be referred by other local office staff, by other community agencies, or may request help themselves.

Counselors aid individuals in evaluating their interests, values, and abilities as they relate to the world of work. Aptitude testing, labor market information, and opportunities for training and education may be explored.

In several offices, counselors offer workshops in Job Seeking and Keeping Skills. The majority of the unemployed experience difficulties presenting themselves appropriately to employers, therefore, these workshops have proved to be of great value.

The counseling program is evaluated quarterly. The emphasis of the evaluation is on quality with regard to the appropriateness of the service provided and on the positive outcomes. During FY 83, 59 percent of the individuals counseled entered work, training or education.

All larger Job Service offices have counseling services available. Counseling assistance is also available in Work Incentive Programs.

THE TRADE ACT OF 1974

The Trade Act of 1974 was enacted to provide assistance to workers separated from employment due to increased imports of goods and products. Job Service is responsible for assisting displaced workers in finding equivalent employment or, when necessary, to upgrade their skills through vocational or on-the-job training enabling them to obtain other suitable employment.

During FY 83, employment services were provided to 2,252 new applicants who lost their jobs due to imports. Since April 1975, Job Service offices have provided employability services to 25,341 different applicants separated from 128 Missouri firms affected by Trade Act legislation.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The Food Stamp Program was implemented under the Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, by Act of Congress in 1964. The act was amended in January 1971 to include the requirement of work registration for Food Stamp recipients. The Act was further amended in January 1981 to

require Job Search as part of the work registration process. The work registration function is accomplished by a cooperative agreement between the Division of Family Services and the Division of Employment Security. The local Job Service Office carries out the congressional intent of the work test by referral of employable Food Stamp recipients to suitable employment or training.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), first enacted in 1973, authorized a combination of programs which are designed to provide specific employment and training services needed to prepare and place eligible individuals in unsubsidized employment. The Act was amended in 1978. These 1978 amendments dramatically changed the CETA Act. The amendments require a more comprehensive program which is intended to move the participant through training components and then into unsubsidized employment. Each participant must now have an individualized Employability Development Plan which charts the course from training into unsubsidized employment. This plan must also be reviewed and modified, if needed, during the participant's enrollment in CETA Programs. The amendments also require additional eligibility determination review and follow-up activities.

The CETA Act is intended to decentralize planning and administration of local worker programs from the federal government to state and local governments by establishing prime sponsors on the local level. These local government entities could apply for and be approved by the Department of Labor to be a prime sponsor:

1. Any city or county which had at least 100,000 population.
2. A consortium of two or more local units, one of which had a population of at least 100,000.
3. An entire state.
4. A state serving a balance of its territory not included in any local prime sponsor's area.

The State of Missouri in Fiscal Year 1983 had nine prime sponsors: Kansas City Consortium, the Balance of Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, City of Springfield, Jefferson/Franklin Counties Consortium, City of Independence, St. Charles County and Balance of State.

In FY 1983, the Division was successful in contracting with all the prime sponsors in the State for one or both of the following types of programs: Skill Training (class size or individual certification) and On-The-Job Training (OJT). The contracts provided for program administration, service to clients, payment of skill training allowances and payments of employer contracts in OJT.

The Division has developed a computerized Management Information System for the specific needs of prime sponsors. The system provides federal reporting requirements for prime sponsors and also handles special reporting requirements on demand. This system is presently being used by eight of the nine prime sponsors in the State.

SKILL TRAINING

The primary purpose of Institutional Skill Training is to provide CETA eligible individuals lacking occupational skills an entry level skill which will improve their ability to enter the labor market in a training-related occupation and lead to economic self-sufficiency.

There are three distinct processes involved in a skill training program. The first process is the selection of trainees and the determination of appropriate training. In many instances this involved vocational counseling and testing. The second process is the payment of training allowances to trainees. The final step is follow-up and job placement following training.

The Division has administered and contracted for all three aspects of the program with most of the State's Prime Sponsors. With a few sponsors, the contract merely covers the selection and referral process or payment of allowances.

During FY 1983, contracts to conduct Skill Training Programs were signed with four prime sponsors. The contracts provided for training some 3,439 individuals at a cost of \$7,423,844 including administrative costs and client services.

ON THE JOB TRAINING

The CETA On-The-Job Training Program is a cost reimbursable program for employers in both the public and private sectors of the economy. The employer in each instance enters into a contractual agreement with the Division of Employment Security to provide employment and on-the-job training in specific occupations and pay wages as designated in the subcontract. As a result of the subcontract, the Division of Employment Security agrees to reimburse the subcontractor on a monthly basis for a portion of the cost incurred in recruiting, training and supportive services, which are over and above those normally provided by the employer. Trainees are certified as eligible for the program by local offices of the Division of Employment Security.

This program terminates September 30, 1983.

JOB CORPS

Job Corps is a live-in job skills training program funded under Title IV of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 as amended. It differs from other CETA Programs in that it is operated by the National Office of Job Corps. The national system of 106 residential Centers in the United States and Puerto Rico provides basic education, vocational training, counseling, health care and similar renewed services to help economically disadvantaged young men and women (16 through 21 years of age) prepare for jobs and responsible citizenship. Enrollees in Job Corps Residential Centers receive room and board, clothing for work and dress, books and other learning supplies, dental and health care, and a cash living allowance. Part of the allowance is paid on leaving the program after satisfactory participation. A few of the Centers can also accommodate young people who do not live on Center, but take training during the day as non-resident Corpsmembers. A wide range of vocational training is offered in the Job Corps Program such as health services - from Nurse Aide to Licensed Practical Nurse, E.K.G. Technician and Lab Technician. Food service trades taught on Centers include Cook, Salad Preparers and Chefs.

Job Corps also offers training in the Building Trades - Union Heavy Equipment Operator, Carpentry, Brick Layer, Cement Finisher, Painting and Plastering. Auto Mechanics and Welding are also offered. Also a number of business occupations - File Clerk, Steno, Bookkeeper, Cashier Checker, Receptionist and a Union taught program for Railroad Clerks is provided by the Brotherhood of Railroad and Airline Clerks (BRAC).

The education program includes Reading, Mathematics, Social Studies and preparation for the General Education Development (GED) high school equivalency examinations. Job Corps enrollees also receive instruction in general living skills, such as hygiene and grooming, getting along in the world of work and constructive use of leisure time.

There are three residential Centers in Missouri: the Mingo Job Corps Center near Puxico, Missouri; the Excelsior Springs Job Corps Center at Excelsior Springs, Missouri; and the St. Louis Job Corps Center at St. Louis, Missouri. In addition to these residential Centers, we have three non-residential Centers: One in St. Louis, Kansas City, and the other in St. Joseph.

The Missouri Job Service enrolls about 1500 Missouri youth in Job Corps each year. After the completion of their training, the Corpsmembers return to the Missouri Job Service for job placement. The job placement rate for returning Corpsmembers has continued to remain high. The placement rate is 84.5 percent for those who completed training.

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Work Incentive (WIN) Program is an inter-agency program whose function is to provide employment and social services to enable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to move from welfare to work. The structure mandated to perform this function throughout the nation is a Department of Labor and Department of Health and Human Services partnership. In Missouri, WIN is administered jointly by the Division of Employment Security and the Division of Family Services.

A distinctive feature of the program is the provision of a combination of services designed to meet the needs of the individual and made available through the joint efforts of the two agencies. This very often includes coordination and cooperation with a multiple of other employment and social services agencies in the community.

All applicants for and recipients of AFDC are required under provisions of the 1967 Amendments of Title IV of the Social Security Act to register with WIN, unless legally exempt. These legal exemptions include residents of counties not covered by the program. However, eligible AFDC recipients residing outside of the mandatory counties and those living in mandatory counties who are legally exempt may volunteer.

The current level of funding allows the WIN Program to operate on a mandatory basis in two geographic areas of the State which include St. Louis City and the eight-county bootheel area of Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard and Butler Counties. Forty percent of the State's AFDC population resides in these areas.

FEDERAL BONDING PROGRAM

The Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor provides fidelity bonding coverage to qualified job applicants who are unable to obtain it. The

Division of Employment Security is designated as the sponsor and is directly responsible for administering the program in Missouri. Bonding coverage is available to all individuals who cannot obtain suitable employment because they have police, credit or other records which would preclude their coverage through regular commercial channels.

The job seeker or the prospective employer may request bonding coverage by contacting any of the Job Service offices of the Missouri Division of Employment Security. Maximum coverage of \$25,000 is available at no cost to either the worker or the employer for a period of 12 months and may, if circumstances warrant, be extended an additional 6 months.

APPRENTICESHIP INFORMATION CENTERS

The Apprenticeship Information Centers are located in Kansas City and St. Louis Metropolitan areas and should be regarded as the coordinating point for the major portion of the Employment Service Apprenticeship activities. These Centers render service to all segments of the population, but have as their main objective the service to minorities, veterans and females.

The AIC areas of jurisdiction are primarily the metropolitan area where the Center is located, but in addition each Center serves as a source of information for approximately half of the State of Missouri.

With the increased emphasis on Apprenticeship training for youth and particularly for minorities and female applicants, the role of the AIC is becoming more important.

During the current fiscal year, a total of 1,439 new applications were received by the Centers; and during this period 1,050 were referred to apprenticeable openings.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment insurance (UI) programs provide partial protection for workers against loss of wages during periods of involuntary unemployment. The benefits paid to insured workers serve to support the economy of the state by helping maintain the level of consumer purchasing power.

Eligible claimants can qualify for up to 26 weeks of unemployment compensation under the regular benefit program. During periods of high unemployment, the Extended Benefits (EB) program provides up to 13 more weeks of entitlement for the long-term unemployed who have exhausted all regular program entitlement and meet EB eligibility requirements. The Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) program is a temporary benefit program which began September 12, 1982. FSC provides some additional entitlement for claimants who have exhausted all regular and EB entitlement. The length of FSC entitlement varies with the level of insured unemployment in the state.

Payments of benefits under the regular program are made from a Trust Fund supported by a tax on the payrolls of contributing employers and the reimbursement of benefit charges by certain governmental and nonprofit employers who reimburse in lieu of paying taxes. No part of the unemployment tax is deducted from the worker's wages. Missouri also

administers federally funded benefits programs for unemployed federal workers (UCFE) and separated military personnel (UCX).

Benefit payments under the EB program are made, in part, from the Trust Fund. Employers who reimburse in lieu of taxes reimburse the fund for all EB charges. Federal funds reimburse the Trust Fund for half of the other EB payments. Benefits paid under FSC are totally federally funded.

TAX FUNCTIONS

The function of the Contributions Section of the Division is to insure that all employers are properly reporting their workers' wages and paying the correct tax on those wages.

An account is maintained for each employer to which tax payments are credited and unemployment benefits paid to the employer's workers are charged. The employer's tax rate is based on the relationship of the account balance to the employer's average annual taxable payroll. A separate record kept of each worker's wages permits the prompt determination of benefit entitlement when a claim is filed.

During Fiscal Year 1983 the number of employers subject to the coverage provisions increased only 312, rising from 112,969 to 113,281. There were 14,771 employers not previously covered who became subject to the provisions of the law and 14,459 who terminated coverage. The number of wage items (employees) reported rose from 2,011,672 to 2,060,582, reflecting some growth in the labor force.

Seventy-nine Field Auditors work out of the Division's local offices. The Auditors are in daily contact with the employers and attorneys relative to investigations of employer liability and collection of unemployment insurance taxes. The Auditors also assist employers in complying with the tax provisions of the law and handle tax enforcement problems and inform employers of their rights and responsibilities.

During FY 1983 the auditors in the performance of their duties made 53,098 reported contacts with employers, accountants and attorneys. In addition to securing delinquent contribution and wage reports and collecting delinquent taxes, the Auditors performed 4,562 audits. The Auditors found overreported tax in the amount of \$125,797, underreported tax in the amount of \$266,503, overreported taxable wages in the amount of \$6,150,181 and underreported taxable wages in the amount of \$10,176,205. The auditors also found 5,866 workers covered under the law which employers failed to report.

BENEFITS

One of the prime objectives of the Division is the prompt payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants. The delivery of a benefit check to a claimant is the final step in a chain of events which begins with the filing of an initial claim for benefits in one of the Division's local offices. The issues involving eligibility of a claimant and whether a disqualification is to be assessed are investigated and originally determined in the local offices by specially-trained staff.

Under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan which is subscribed to by all states, a worker can file a claim for benefits against any state in any local office in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The state through which the claim is filed (the agent state accepting the claim)

makes reports and supplies facts to the "liable" or paying state.

Missouri claimstakers accepted 54,226 initial claims for benefits against other states. Claimants filing from Missouri against other states claimed 422,222 weeks of benefits. Claims against Missouri, as liable state, numbered 28,746 initial claims and 245,971 weeks claimed.

Missouri subscribes to the Interstate Arrangement for Combining Wages. The plan permits the wages earned in a number of states to be combined under a single claim to enable an individual who has worked in more than one state to qualify for unemployment insurance.

CONDITIONS

A person must have worked and earned certain qualifying wages to be entitled to any unemployment insurance benefits. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983, there were 61,242 people who filed claims and were not entitled to benefits because they had not met this initial requirement.

In addition to having sufficient wage credits, there are other conditions in the Missouri Employment Security Law which a claimant must meet in order to qualify for benefits. The first pertains to the reason for the claimant's job separation or refusal of suitable work, and the second to eligibility during the claim period. Issues affecting eligibility can be raised by the claimant's former employers or through information secured from the claimant when the claim is filed. Before a disqualification or denial of benefits is imposed, a Division deputy is required to make an investigation, weighing all the facts involved in accordance with the requirements of the law. Determinations were made on 216,277 disputed claims filed under the regular, EB and FSC benefit programs. The claimant was disqualified or denied benefits for one or more weeks in 159,327 of these cases.

Voluntarily leaving a job without good cause attributed to the work or the employer was the primary reason for denial. In voluntary quit cases, the claimant is required to earn wages equal to ten times the weekly benefit amount to remove the disqualification. The same penalty applies if a claimant refuses suitable work without good cause. Misconduct connected with the work was another major reason for denial. The penalty for individuals discharged for misconduct connected with work is denial for one to sixteen weeks, depending on the seriousness of the act. In cases of aggravated misconduct, all or part of the wage credits earned with the employer involved can be canceled.

Other issues for which a claimant may be denied benefits for one or more weeks are failure to actively seek work, unavailability for work because of health or other reasons, unemployment resulting from a labor dispute, and receipt of pensions. Many claimants were denied benefits or received reduced benefits because of earnings or other remuneration.

OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 was enacted August 13, 1981 as Public Law 97-35. This revision of the Social Security Act authorized the collection of Delinquent Child Support payments through the withholding of unemployment insurance benefits. The passage of House Bill 1521 authorized this procedure in Missouri. The law provides for deduction of unemployment insurance benefits on a voluntary plan or garnishment of unemployment insurance benefits. At the end of the first year, \$552,385.05 had been

deducted from unemployment insurance benefits for delinquent payments of court-ordered child support.

BENEFIT PAYMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

The Division conducts a Benefit Payment Control Program to prevent and detect improper payments.

The primary means of detection is a quarterly crossmatch of employer wage reports with benefit payments. During Fiscal Year 1983, 16,205 cases of improper payment were detected, resulting in overpayments established in the amount of \$3,623,484 for all benefit programs. During the same period, unemployment insurance benefits paid on all programs administered by the Division amounted to \$364,445,736*. The percentage of overpayments to benefits paid was 0.99 of one percent.

Missouri also conducts a "border crossmatch" with the State of Kansas. Overpayments totalling \$128,871 resulted from this audit process.

Collection of overpayments has a high priority in the Benefit Payment Control Program. During the year, the Division recovered \$2,410,097 of the benefits improperly paid. The Special Collections Units in Kansas City and St. Louis collected cash restitution of \$624,657 during the fiscal year. A third Special Collections Unit was added in the Central Office in May of 1983. This unit is responsible for collection activity for those areas not served by the St. Louis or Kansas City units. Comparing collections with established overpayments shows the Division collected 66.5 percent of overpayments established.

*amount of checks issued, less cancelled checks.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In addition to those federal programs previously discussed, Missouri also acts as an agent of the federal government in the administration of:

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). This program provides benefits to those who are unemployed because of a major natural disaster. It is operative when a declaration has been made by the President that a major disaster has occurred.

On December 1, 1982, this program became effective in the counties of Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Perry, Phelps, Pulaski, Franklin, Iron, Jefferson, Lincoln, Ripley, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, and Wayne. This was the result of severe storms, flooding and tornadoes.

Trade Adjustment (TA). Job search, relocation and allowances are payable to persons whose unemployment has been certified by the Secretary of Labor to have resulted from the adverse effects of imports or tariff rules and regulations. Allowance payments are available to otherwise eligible individuals after exhaustion of any unemployment benefits.

Work Incentive Allowances (WIN). These are incentive allowances paid to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) who enroll in the WIN program. The goals of the program are to assist these individuals in securing permanent employment and reducing their dependency on public assistance.

APPEALS

The Missouri Employment Security Law provides for appeals from deputies' determinations concerning unemployment insurance benefits and employer liability. After an appeal is filed, a trial-type hearing is conducted by an Appeals Referee who then renders a written decision. The decision of the Appeals Referee is subject to review by the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission upon timely application by the aggrieved party.

During fiscal year 1983, the staff of forty-one Appeals Referees and fifty-four support personnel dealt with 19 percent more appeals than in fiscal year 1982. There were 34,879 unemployment insurance appeals involving individual claimants resolved by written decisions or orders, and 1,266 hearings were conducted which involved claimants who had filed claims against other states. In addition, 24 cases involving 1,460 claimants unemployed as a result of labor disputes and 329 appeals concerning employer tax liability were heard and decided.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Field Operations exercises line authority over the local office managers in the administration of the Employment Security Job Service and Unemployment Insurance programs throughout the State.

The Operations provides liaison between technical specialists, program supervisors, and local office managers, and through coordinating efforts functions in securing proper emphasis and attention for each program and activity.

Remodeling changes were made in the Kansas City Downtown, Kansas City-South, Marshall and St. Louis Downtown Local Offices. In addition, basements were remodeled in Hannibal, St. Joseph and Sikeston Local Offices. These changes were made to better service the public and for energy conservation reasons.

Also, Manager appointments were made in the local office of Cape Girardeau, Caruthersville, Dexter, Mexico, Rolla and Springfield.

MISSOURI LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(In Thousands)

	1982 Ann. Avg.	1981 Ann. Avg.	% Change 1981 to 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,311	2,319	-0.3
Employed	2,097	2,141	-2.1
Unemployed	214	179	+19.6
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	7.7%	---

Benchmarked to 1982 CPS estimates.

MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Industry Title	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1,916,200	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	407,300	\$326.56	38.6	\$8.46
DURABLE GOODS	226,900	357.63	39.0	9.17
Lumber & Wood Products	8,500	197.64	36.6	5.40
Furniture & Fixtures	8,300	259.65	39.4	6.59
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10,400	364.72	40.3	9.05
Primary Metal Industries	13,500	428.64	37.6	11.40
Fabricated Metal Products	27,600	352.14	39.7	8.87
Machinery exc. Electrical	33,200	357.67	38.5	9.29
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	47,300	329.04	39.5	8.33
Transportation Equipment	58,700	466.08	39.7	11.74
Instruments & Related Products	12,000	261.42	38.5	6.79
Misc. Mfg. Inds.	7,400	209.10	35.5	5.89
NONDURABLE GOODS	180,400	288.42	38.1	7.57
Food & Kindred Products	45,100	347.24	40.9	8.49
Textile & Apparel	25,500	180.58	35.2	5.13
Paper & Allied Products	12,300	321.60	40.1	8.02
Printing & Publishing	37,100	317.55	36.5	8.70
Chemicals & Allied Products	28,400	385.52	40.2	9.59
Leather & Leather Products	20,200	172.03	34.2	5.03
Other Nondurable Goods	11,800	278.39	39.1	7.12
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	1,508,900	NA	NA	NA
Mining	7,100	NA	NA	NA
Construction	74,300	NA	NA	NA
Transportation & Public Utilities	131,500	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale & Retail Trade	459,000	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	108,400	NA	NA	NA
Services	404,200	NA	NA	NA
Government	324,400	NA	NA	NA

Prepared by the Missouri Division of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates are based on monthly reports from cooperating establishments.

Data cover employees who worked or received pay for the payroll period which includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers or unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Payroll and hours data cover production and related workers in manufacturing.

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES FISCAL YEAR 1983

LOCAL OFFICE	JOB OPENINGS NON AG.	NEW APP. TRANS.	NON AG. REFERRALS TRANS.	NON AG. PLACEMENTS TRANS.
STATEWIDE*	124,867	369,438	315,688	93,347
Ballwin	1,776	7,337	7,094	724
Blue Springs	1,388	3,843	4,176	736
Branson	2,174	3,886	4,460	1,579
Cape Girardeau	2,079	6,844	5,088	1,620
Cape Girardeau WIN	10	202	18	10
Carthage	962	1,764	2,453	786
Caruthersville	640	2,655	1,588	557
Caruthersville WIN	11	312	55	22
Chillicothe	1,829	4,348	5,012	1,401
Clinton	860	3,499	2,020	749
Columbia	2,817	7,978	8,319	1,811
Crestwood	2,280	12,315	8,962	1,865
Crystal City	870	6,203	3,798	669
Dexter	957	2,817	1,881	779
Dexter WIN	7	195	32	14
Ferguson	1,469	6,723	6,024	1,215
Flat River	1,116	6,702	3,008	885
Florissant	1,387	5,797	6,843	929
Gladstone	8,094	12,674	21,953	6,510
Grandview	2,304	7,808	7,342	1,371
Hannibal	876	4,438	2,305	673
Independence	3,158	11,602	11,086	2,183
Jefferson City	3,103	7,300	6,164	2,096
Jennings	992	4,154	4,926	851
Joplin	5,037	11,819	11,694	4,095
Kansas City	12,947	19,901	21,419	9,678
Kansas City South	2,024	7,913	6,586	858
Kennett	813	2,676	1,637	761
Kennett WIN	8	139	27	13
Kirksville	880	3,990	2,553	686
Lebanon	2,474	6,364	8,600	2,087
Lexington	723	2,978	3,590	613

LOCAL OFFICE	JOB OPENINGS NON AG.	NEW APP. TRANS.	NON AG. REFERRALS TRANS.	NON AG. PLACEMENTS TRANS.
Liberty	818	3,838	3,440	893
Malden	508	1,826	1,158	466
Malden WIN	2	68	8	5
Marshall	2,047	3,214	3,453	1,435
Marshfield	464	1,458	669	453
Maryville	1,016	3,272	3,071	750
Mehlville	616	5,965	3,866	674
Mexico	1,067	2,570	3,043	774
Moberly	1,347	3,310	4,287	1,179
Monett	2,001	4,677	3,345	1,844
Nevada	1,001	2,542	2,873	727
Poplar Bluff	1,669	7,204	4,003	1,226
Poplar Bluff WIN	4	231	30	11
Rolla	1,989	7,605	4,642	1,441
St. Ann	6,298	9,880	8,154	2,737
St. Charles	1,821	7,673	8,393	1,282
St. Joseph	3,205	9,353	8,544	2,480
St. Louis	10,499	14,727	15,446	8,849
St. Louis CETA	67	979	453	72
St. Louis (HRDI)	125	45	0	0
St. Louis North	3,095	11,379	4,093	1,871
St. Louis South	2,337	12,422	7,110	1,383
St. Louis South Cnty WIN	0	485	584	57
St. Louis WIN (City)	21	6,893	1,716	617
Sedalia	1,572	4,284	3,022	1,329
Sikeston	1,883	5,331	3,651	1,692
Sikeston WIN	30	671	100	42
Springfield	6,733	21,556	16,498	5,781
Springfield (Commercial)	919	4,052	979	916
University City	1,967	5,304	3,987	1,007
Warrensburg	826	3,777	3,690	513
Washington	862	6,721	5,732	568
Wentzville	834	3,510	2,826	569
West Plains	1,145	5,177	2,095	873

*Local Office figures do not add up to Statewide totals due to exclusion of some CETA and Non-E.S. reporting locations.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Number of Covered Workers	Covered Employers January 1 Each Year	Amount of Wages in Covered Employment		Average Weekly Wages Paid to Covered Workers	Average Contribution Rate	Total Contributions Collected ^{2/}	Interest Earned on Reserve Fund	U.I. Fund Balance at June 30th	Net Unemployment Insurance Payments ^{3/}	Number of Weeks for Which Unemployment Insurance was Paid ^{4/}	Average Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unemployment ^{4/}	Average Duration of Benefit Claims in Weeks
			Total	Taxable									
1938	537,677	9,001	\$ 341,362,000	\$ 341,362,000	\$24.42	2.70	\$24,352,801	\$ 48,558	\$24,401,359	\$2,665,339	325,308	\$ 8.48	4/
1939	556,125	11,008	730,430,000	730,430,000	25.26	2.70	19,170,605	688,103	41,594,728	6,663,997	793,811	8.99	1/
1940	539,379	12,018	708,673,000	708,673,000	25.27	2.70	19,609,934	1,132,914	55,669,580	953,094	71,453	14.47	7.6
1945	731,943	12,689	1,529,417,000	1,368,202,000	40.18	2.11	27,306,293	2,512,849	152,883,305	25,214,622	1,535,947	17.14	11.2
1950	762,570	16,880	2,220,225,000	1,805,488,000	55.99	1.29	23,326,625	3,998,342	185,376,937	32,573,400	1,615,715	21.43	12.4
1955	845,748	19,308	3,260,077,000	2,311,065,000	74.13	.75	16,237,338	4,902,265	202,242,090	36,919,618	1,403,773	28.17	10.4
1960	961,430	35,279	4,473,172,000	2,758,522,000	89.47	1.06	30,018,531	5,658,630	200,613,205	33,915,676	1,081,469	33.63	10.6
1965	1,026,723	37,701	5,697,383,836	3,185,021,131	106.71	1.36	43,246,467	7,363,458	223,937,139	57,120,100	1,291,999	47.51	9.0
1970	1,201,616	40,693	8,489,252,254	3,928,391,795	135.86	0.95	37,369,445	12,766,660	239,863,498	83,583,445	1,784,726	49.23	12.5
1971	1,175,921	41,754	8,854,753,699	3,698,840,662	144.81	1.05	38,983,509	13,606,641	221,250,581	75,630,589	1,597,342	49.88	12.7
1972	1,263,638	42,223	9,877,469,615	4,838,926,539	150.32	1.04	47,868,211	11,625,518	224,609,998	4,862,580	100,926	48.76	6.6
Extended benefits paid from January 1, 1972 to April 1, 1972													
1973	1,414,286	79,327	11,319,959,216	5,504,356,000	153.92	1.09	64,813,510	11,024,477	234,214,223	72,460,998	1,433,000	53.15	12.2
1974	1,460,144	83,027	12,351,420,864	5,739,993,048	162.67	1.49	78,234,035	12,410,568	157,525,649	81,500,146	1,549,067	55.02	11.1
1975	1,428,292	84,250	13,015,136,478	5,585,158,481	175.24	1.58	94,755,962	14,091,176	83,149,627	177,862,312	3,052,909	61.19	12.9
Extended benefits paid from February 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975													
1976	1,442,023	85,578	14,094,084,739	5,949,048,981	187.96	2.42	129,111,497	7,165,528	98,396,706	184,945,823	2,679,521	72.44	14.7
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1976													
1977	1,497,019	86,208	15,687,256,437	6,392,732,774	201.52	2.63	28,692,373	3,753,137	151,157,822	55,460,449	816,250	69.37	9.0
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1977													
1978	1,686,914	89,884	18,893,899,220	7,919,741,518	215.39	2.47	15,827,439	7,958,148	151,157,822	147,662,549	480,469	69.49	8.5
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1978													
1979	1,870,019	108,432	22,353,943,294	9,196,605,277	229.88	2.32	225,502,535	11,377,366	254,810,516	132,966,550	1,808,995	76.51	10.4
1980	1,878,866	114,165	24,305,719,307	9,321,569,210	248.78	1.32	168,296,152	19,898,747	222,989,363	219,322,074	2,664,078	83.39	11.8
Extended benefits paid beginning June 1, 1980													
1981	1,844,589	112,187	26,098,397,852	9,238,465,005	272.09	1.39	2,300,000	15,286,863	40,742,147	289,248,002	3,131,154	90.93	14.0
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1981													
1982	1,818,001	113,092	27,848,705,227	9,537,664,173	294.58	2.43	30,642,000	2,905,301	(40,480,610)	63,796,647	763,251	87.51	9.1
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1982													
1983	1,791,706	113,971	29,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	316.00	2.75	7,370,000	0	(64,647,365)	17,997,359	204,645	92.61	13.2
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1983													
1984	1,791,706	113,971	29,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	316.00	2.75	289,260,296	0	(64,647,365)	313,477,568	3,202,729	93.93	14.4
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1984													
1985	1,791,706	113,971	29,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	316.00	2.75	170,000	0	(64,647,365)	653,037	1,145	88.89	2.8

- 1/ Data not available
2/ Includes receipts from reimbursable accounts after January 1972, reimbursements from other states and combined wage claims reimbursements from the federal government with respect to the payments of extended benefits. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contributions checks.
3/ Includes disbursements to claimants of reimbursable accounts after January 1972 and disbursements to other states. Both state and federal shares of extended benefits are listed.
4/ Benefits first became payable in January 1939.
5/ Estimated from January 1 through June 30.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

Fiscal Year 1983

Beginning Balance on Hand, July 1, 1982 \$(40,480,610.48)

RECEIPTS

Federal Supplemental Compensation Account \$ 54,989,000.00
 Federal Employees Compensation Account 3,210,000.00
 Net Contributions Collected 273,998,128.15
 Interest Credit by U.S. Treasury 0.00
 Reed Bill Reimbursements 58,599.92
 Reimbursable - State & Other Local Governments 6,960,151.64
 Reimbursable - State Hospital & Higher Education 2,077,695.51
 Reimbursable - Nonprofit Organization 2,118,903.21
 Regular Extended MA Portion 170,000.00
 CWC Reimbursements 4,105,415.39
 FSC Advance (57,878.25)
TOTAL RECEIPTS \$347,630,015.57

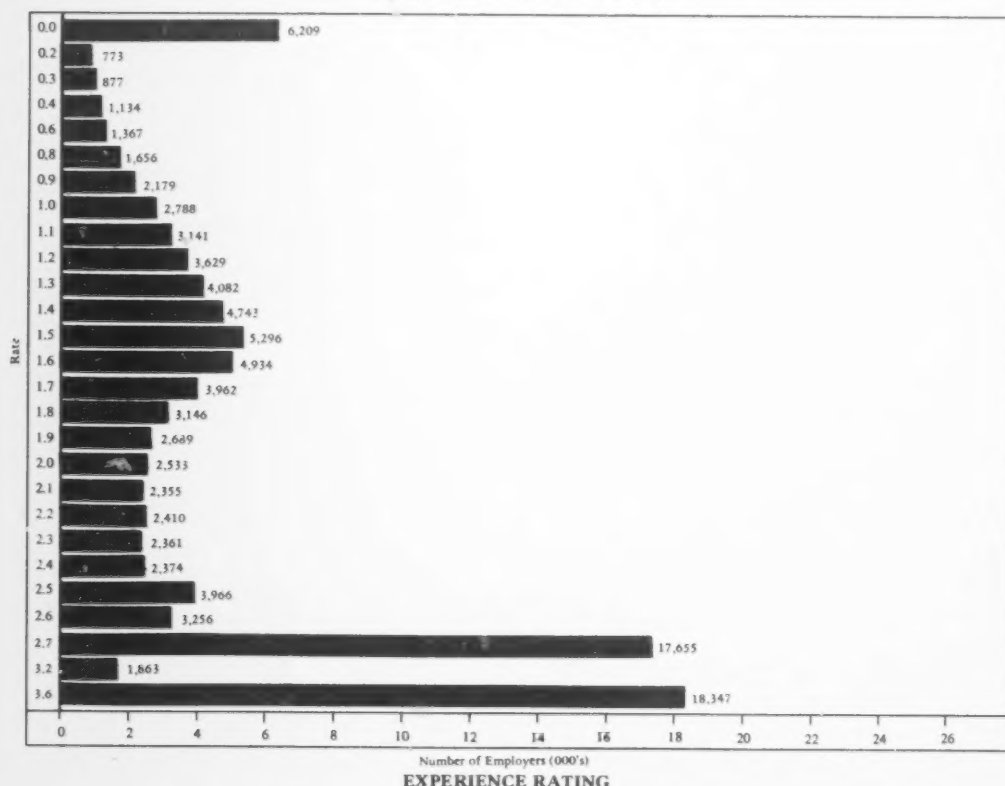
DISBURSEMENTS

Federal Supplemental Compensation Account \$ 54,338,072.17
 Federal Employees Compensation Account 3,298,160.47
 Net Benefits Paid to Claimants 291,843,080.94

Reed Bill Disbursements 34,511.91
 Reimbursable - State & Other Local Governments 6,931,900.57
 Reimbursable - State Hospital & Higher Education 1,995,279.70
 Reimbursable - Nonprofit Organization 2,156,211.87
 Net Regular Extended Benefits - State Portion 352,639.77
 Net Regular Extended Benefits - MA Portion 297,395.75
 CWC Disbursements 10,551,095.84
 FSB Disbursements (1,579.10)
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS \$371,796,769.89
BALANCE ON HAND, June 30, 1983 \$(64,647,364.80)
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1983
 Clearing Account, Central Trust Bank
 Jefferson City, Missouri 57,631.14
 Trust Fund Account, U.S. Treasury \$(65,974,676.87)
 Benefit Payment Account
 Central Trust Bank
 Jefferson City, Missouri \$ 1,269,680.93
\$ (64,647,364.80)

EMPLOYERS BY CONTRIBUTION RATE^{1/}

Calendar Year 1983



CONTRIBUTION RATES WERE COMPUTED FOR 109,725 EMPLOYERS

71,860 were assigned rates below the normal rate of 2.7%.

17,655 were assigned the normal rate of 2.7%.

1,863 were assigned the new construction employer rate of 3.2%.

18,347 were assigned rates of 3.6% (employers eligible for calculated rates and having deficit account balances.)

^{1/} All contribution rates were increased by 0.5% effective April 1, 1981 and by an additional 0.3% effective April 1, 1982 except for zero-rated small firms.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE ALL PROGRAMS FISCAL YEAR 1983

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NET EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS*	INITIAL CLAIMS	WEEKS CLAIMED	WEEKS PAID	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS**		
					STATE UI	FED	TOTAL
STATEWIDE	\$254,744,559	738,551	4,839,393	3,709,301	\$303,279,114	\$60,116,906	\$363,396,020
Adair	985,643	3,907	18,701	14,991	1,069,480	187,206	1,256,686
Andrew	152,531	1,185	7,838	6,045	493,349	64,417	557,767
Atchison	298,235	2,684	1,993	1,479	116,852	13,106	129,958
Audrain	990,499	3,948	28,051	23,462	1,752,684	410,530	2,163,214
Barry	1,127,462	4,420	23,105	16,259	1,219,973	232,853	1,452,826
Barton	403,437	1,155	5,352	3,628	274,646	29,880	304,527
Bates	328,460	1,823	12,895	8,995	698,114	111,863	809,977
Benton	268,824	1,624	11,671	7,597	545,932	129,932	675,865
Bollinger	211,412	3,578	16,287	13,277	946,642	113,457	1,060,099
Boone	3,660,517	6,594	48,759	36,060	3,015,496	318,171	3,333,667
Buchanan	4,620,853	13,915	89,373	69,113	5,137,285	1,048,008	6,185,294
Butler	1,595,404	7,176	51,104	38,583	2,559,829	723,213	3,283,042
Caldwell	176,864	1,102	6,383	4,989	380,010	69,152	449,161
Callaway	2,061,976	3,953	30,903	24,976	2,121,064	264,663	2,385,727
Camden	1,124,658	3,203	23,379	17,172	1,326,033	176,324	1,502,357
Cape Girardeau	3,284,599	10,458	59,167	46,780	3,517,533	525,324	4,042,857
Carroll	349,686	1,228	8,719	6,438	462,681	97,675	560,356
Carter	120,784	1,122	8,214	5,688	381,036	116,951	497,987
Cass	930,239	6,455	43,905	32,649	2,683,755	413,938	3,097,693
Cedar	331,563	2,272	12,821	8,591	566,119	88,732	654,850
Chariton	228,720	1,050	6,371	5,137	399,147	39,146	438,293
Christian	500,452	4,023	23,351	17,421	1,416,617	203,075	1,619,692
Clark	104,457	354	2,603	2,100	144,979	22,784	167,763
Clay	7,259,322	18,097	111,144	81,400	7,009,805	783,017	7,792,823
Clinton	282,934	1,687	9,566	7,260	591,358	93,909	685,267
Cole	2,657,125	6,432	40,575	32,151	2,646,472	359,876	3,006,347
Cooper	485,955	2,091	9,679	7,435	618,933	53,555	672,488
Crawford	480,111	4,315	21,649	16,987	1,195,522	233,961	1,429,483
Dade	150,002	1,369	5,987	3,942	314,835	29,264	344,099
Dallas	193,936	1,649	11,822	8,124	593,950	109,676	703,626
Davies	124,548	1,146	6,662	5,259	382,123	83,022	465,145
DeKalb	133,705	745	4,355	3,252	266,364	34,112	300,476
Dent	401,508	4,150	20,411	16,061	1,046,475	220,351	1,266,826
Douglas	331,585	2,916	13,759	9,157	655,186	98,890	754,076
Dunklin	1,304,342	7,612	54,838	43,034	2,910,898	804,078	3,714,977
Franklin	2,945,483	18,913	93,135	74,449	5,630,178	960,115	6,590,293
Gasconade	604,642	3,657	14,550	11,634	834,335	102,785	937,120
Gentry	220,627	786	4,132	3,226	234,432	31,981	266,413
Greene	11,182,875	23,961	153,766	112,095	8,992,636	1,188,864	10,181,500
Grundy	446,004	1,809	10,391	8,609	590,360	135,631	725,992
Harrison	225,390	917	5,843	4,538	318,572	49,241	367,812
Henry	728,130	3,047	18,041	13,107	1,027,440	130,460	1,157,900
Hickory	53,089	876	4,920	3,518	255,187	52,593	307,780
Holt	175,216	523	3,365	2,530	196,470	28,177	224,647
Howard	211,692	1,026	4,366	5,012	418,269	33,260	451,529
Howell	1,382,547	11,068	43,969	31,297	2,068,370	297,075	2,365,445
Iron	597,778	2,523	14,011	10,159	2,068,370	172,782	897,180
Jackson	43,598,869	86,150	633,060	466,938	37,289,903	6,667,152	43,957,055
Jasper	4,876,996	13,824	85,040	59,667	4,534,252	791,193	5,325,445
Jefferson	2,770,085	25,414	164,441	132,087	10,412,666	1,962,664	12,375,330
Johnson	821,841	4,105	22,039	15,371	1,127,734	213,889	1,341,623
Knox	106,994	798	3,503	2,813	186,827	39,979	226,806
Laclede	1,224,397	4,466	23,262	16,349	1,213,553	187,635	1,401,188
Lafayette	732,606	4,670	29,495	23,874	1,975,448	254,310	2,229,758
Lawrence	816,479	4,185	22,278	15,405	1,197,833	162,397	1,360,230
Lewis	257,307	2,031	7,389	5,731	573,190	109,621	682,811
Lincoln	584,305	3,679	19,126	15,266	1,151,323	176,881	1,328,204
Linn	717,142	3,044	25,333	21,896	1,572,835	355,109	1,927,944

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NET EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS*	INITIAL CLAIMS	WEEKS CLAIMED	WEEKS PAID	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS**		
					STATE UI	FED	TOTAL
Livingston	653,351	2,309	14,943	12,259	\$849,217	\$198,720	\$1,047,938
McDonald	502,643	2,147	11,603	6,855	548,199	75,069	623,268
Macon	421,229	3,544	14,521	11,150	901,042	87,375	988,417
Madison	399,307	3,678	14,774	11,211	760,019	183,963	943,981
Marion	101,507	1,653	7,878	6,466	483,350	77,719	561,069
Marion	1,194,221	4,583	24,551	19,363	1,421,683	242,035	1,663,718
Mercer	70,799	295	2,069	1,392	101,412	17,812	119,224
Miller	874,576	3,775	26,459	21,586	1,661,652	209,367	1,871,019
Mississippi	585,986	3,596	19,945	14,944	1,052,413	187,310	1,239,722
Moniteau	452,799	2,322	12,957	10,706	882,007	85,539	967,546
Monroe	280,501	1,133	6,585	5,147	387,312	60,658	447,970
Morgan	356,489	1,638	9,698	7,865	604,733	97,234	701,967
New Madrid	394,615	2,608	15,572	11,582	845,179	164,250	1,009,429
Newton	942,127	3,610	27,668	22,204	1,463,073	456,340	1,919,414
Nodaway	1,433,831	6,480	37,500	26,152	2,025,760	376,720	2,402,480
Oregon	585,780	1,503	8,065	6,123	502,736	44,648	547,384
Ozark	181,776	1,768	9,315	4,665	306,431	58,243	364,674
Ozark	205,256	1,748	9,560	8,132	658,549	108,948	767,497
Pemiscot	129,447	1,228	8,031	3,741	250,543	56,796	307,339
Perry	650,546	4,882	32,757	26,136	1,660,765	579,426	2,240,190
Pettis	642,035	3,575	16,734	13,433	938,881	185,478	1,124,359
Phelps	1,779,086	6,468	40,928	31,529	2,205,097	519,492	2,724,589
Pike	1,023,606	4,505	27,996	20,349	1,451,308	295,160	1,746,468
Platte	581,497	2,797	17,025	14,326	1,039,716	231,164	1,270,880
Polk	2,129,106	3,840	27,233	18,371	1,586,564	176,184	1,762,748
Polaski	489,314	2,429	15,026	11,119	861,710	101,020	962,730
Purnam	754,366	3,907	21,770	15,839	963,397	402,205	1,365,602
Ralls	132,610	672	4,031	2,983	212,747	34,408	247,154
Randolph	194,239	1,357	8,248	6,927	558,138	77,502	635,640
Ray	1,059,926	4,029	22,009	17,151	1,421,866	124,359	1,546,224
Reynolds	346,218	3,762	19,800	15,849	1,352,433	164,519	1,516,952
Ripley	266,735	1,436	11,560	9,340	686,039	169,991	856,030
St. Charles	244,655	2,052	16,359	10,495	697,718	209,811	907,529
St. Clair	4,781,722	17,947	119,000	93,449	7,678,821	1,112,833	8,791,653
St. Clair	125,050	989	6,504	4,167	297,115	49,592	346,707
St. Genevieve	576,497	3,357	14,060	11,339	795,400	191,051	986,450
St. Francois	1,529,195	9,112	56,897	43,919	3,136,769	739,507	3,876,276
St. Louis City	38,963,702	68,706	551,123	448,004	29,208,206	10,322,757	39,530,963
St. Louis County	60,755,054	93,050	699,262	550,990	42,388,604	8,771,578	51,160,182
Saline	1,069,751	4,901	19,040	14,678	1,055,596	96,621	1,152,218
Schuyler	53,840	670	4,224	3,179	225,726	43,064	268,790
Scotland	134,935	505	2,742	2,092	129,801	20,925	150,726
Scott	1,569,682	7,866	49,346	38,781	2,823,809	556,720	3,380,529
Shannon	212,567	3,293	14,081	10,932	669,515	180,239	849,753
Shelby	144,642	744	5,274	4,268	301,060	69,454	370,513
Stoddard	1,323,744	9,846	43,669	34,389	2,265,661	448,888	2,714,550
Stone	634,936	3,058	18,598	13,991	1,007,914	131,517	1,139,431
Sullivan	191,589	1,168	4,434	3,491	207,790	40,726	248,516
Taney	956,967	4,052	29,021	21,301	1,528,096	174,200	1,702,296
Texas	792,844	7,239	27,824	20,102	1,350,919	221,358	1,572,277
Vernon	588,257	2,229	12,025	7,536	569,816	73,840	643,656
Warren	604,321	2,386	12,916	10,151	779,759	126,154	905,912
Washington	492,203	5,635	32,459	26,553	1,922,022	451,524	2,373,547
Wayne	304,582	2,961	17,312	12,780	769,220	283,438	1,052,658
Webster	489,497	3,791	22,380	16,490	1,281,655	195,552	1,477,207
Worth	38,227	341	1,746	1,399	107,852	6,618	114,470
Wright	633,850	5,303	20,900	15,025	1,023,703	160,419	1,184,122
NEC	4,773,884	25,583	193,352	172,084	25,381,521	3,741,262	29,122,783
Out-of-State					13,043,946	3,459,899	16,503,845

* Contributions due on calendar 1982 taxable payrolls; includes voluntary contributions made to improve employer's experience ratio.
 ** Benefits paid under the regular, EB, FSC, federal employee, postal employee and military personnel benefit programs by source of funds.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS All Programs By Fund

